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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
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Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,573.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-39 P. M.				
21st Nov	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
5th Dec	EGYPT	7912	......	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	OCEANA	6610	......	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6898
1909				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903	......	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500	......	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	......	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603	......	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
T. 27th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
T. 6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621	......	...
T. 13th "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
T. 27th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	......	...
T. 3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
T. 10th "	PERSIA	7951	......	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
T. 24th "	MOREA	12000	......	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
T 8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
T. 22nd "	EGYPT	7912	......	...

T.=Through Steamer.

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P. M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
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BERTHS	Carefully selected.
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CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Dec. 1908
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec. 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	3,905	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	4,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	R. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	5,895	A. Bartole	24th Nov. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about	Route—via.
LINGA	2171	Mon 23rd Nov.	11 a.m.	P D & C*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 26th Nov.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 29th Nov.	6 a. m. †	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd Nov. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 21st Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

20th November, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen	26th Nov. 1908
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	4th Dec. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Manchini	15th Dec. 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Jan. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 145
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 816; 2nd Class Italy and 1st onward, Rs. 786 Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at anyport en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Dec. 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb. 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT.

No. 59 HORNBY ROAD.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
YETOROFU MARU		K. Sato	17th Nov	28th Nov.
WAKAMIYA MARU		T. Yamawaki	30th Nov	12th Dec.
KAGESHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	11th Dec	25th Dec. 1909.
MOYORI MARU		J. Hands	26th Dec	7th Jan

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
REICHSTAG	2,100	Jacobson	23rd Nov.
* PRAESIDENT	3,390	Muhbauer	4th Dec.
† KANZLER	3,000	Michelsen	14th "

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

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A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 3RD Nov., 1908.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,

(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..................	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..............	Gold $3,468,244·55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
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THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

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COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

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List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... "	50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
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JENARRAYEN HINDCOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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YET PERFECT TIMEKEEPERS.

THE LATEST 18ct. GOLD DRESS-WATCHES.

We Solicit a visit of inspection from those interested in the various progressive Stages of Watch Manufacture.

	Rs.
Crystal face	275
Hunting case	330
Half Hunting Case	390

Sound lever movement, compensation balance, every construction detail carefully executed; ensuring the correct measurement of time. We cannot adequately describe the case, it is the most compact we have ever seen.

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105 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMANSTORES and PROVISIONS.

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MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh, and in stock throughout the year. Calamatta (Greek) Olives, in 2lbs. tin. Black Olives (Loose), per lb. 12 annas. Varieties for first course luxury in tins and bottles.

PURE OLIVE OIL; and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR. { Walnuts, Almonds Hozelnuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

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GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

OUR attention having been drawn to the practice of some retail merchants who offer our **TEAS** at lower prices than our wholesale rates, handing to purchasers wrapped up packages containing tins of one pound size, which upon examination prove to be imitations or entirely different teas, we ask purchasers to examine their goods before buying and insist upon having

LIPTONS TEAS.

We are attempting to protect purchasers by using varnished labels—the design being the same—and using wrappers of transparent colour to allow the inside label to be seen. These new labels and wrappers are now being sent out from our Bombay Branch.

Our 3 STANDARD BLENDS for India

YELLOW LABEL	priced on tin 1 Rupee, 2 annas	per lb. tin.
BLUE LABEL	" " 1 "	" "
RED LABEL	" " 12 annas.	" "

are sold to dealers at higher rates than any imitation teas which may be offered in lieu of **LIPTONS,** but our blends retain their distinctive high class character, irrespective of high garden prices for the specially selected teas that we use in blending; and selling prices to the public have not been increased.

No other firm has the purchasing power or special organization for giving the public value for money.

LIPTONS

LARGEST TEA MERCHANTS
AND
PURE FOOD SUPPLIERS IN THE WORLD.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS,
BOMBAY LIPTON BUILDING.
APOLLO STREET,
KARACHI, NICOLL ROAD.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

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MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.

OFFICE 33, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER

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WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.

Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.

TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.

SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.

ESTIMATED FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SEA-BORNE TRADE AND NAVIGATION REPORT AND STATISTICAL VOLUME OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1907-1908.

COPIES CAN BE HAD FROM THE REPORTER GENERAL'S Office, Custom House, or from the leading Book Sellers, Bombay.

A. WESTROPP,
Collector of Customs.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 894 of 1904.

HATHIBHAI ISHWARBHAI and (2) VAHALJIBHAI NAHALCHAND, both Hindu Inhabitants, of Palanpur, in the Territory of H. H. The Nawab of Palanpur, lately carrying on business in Bombay, as Shroff and Commission Agents at Vithalvady, without the Fort, in the name and style of VAHALJIBHAI HATHIBHAI..........Plaintiffs.

VERSUS.

(1) DAWOODBHAI ABDUL KADAR ESMAILJI, (2) MAHOMEDBHAI ABDUL KADAR ESMAILJI, (3) ESMAILJI ABDUL KADAR ESMAILJI, all of them Mahomedan Inhabitants of Bombay, who lately carried on business at Dawood Kazi Moholla, without the Fort, as export and imports Merchants in the name and style of ABDUL KADAR ESMAILJI MOTIWALA..........Defendants.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 28th day of February, 1905, it was ordered that the Defendants should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 32,639-8-9 for debt and interest and the costs of the Suit when taxed and further simple interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment, from the date of the decree till payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of sale, dated the 2nd day of July 1908 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION all the right, title and interest of the defendants abovenamed in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say, all that piece or parcel of Pension and tax land or ground of which Husein Meeya Rahimtula is a Fazandar containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts with the message, tenement or building, hereditaments and premises standing thereon bearing Collector of Land Revenue Collector's New No. 1560 and New Survey No. 2079 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under No. 19 and now under Ward No. 245, Street No. 182—186 situate on the east side of the Goolam Mohidin Damji Street at Nagdevi Road without the Fort and in the registration sub-District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East by the said Goolam Mohidin Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Hasam Ajum Muncoor, and on or towards the South by the passage of the Mosque and by the property of Ebrahim Saheb Kokni and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Abdul Kadar Esmailji Motiwala and now in the occupation of the Defendants and their mother Fatmaboo.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday the 23rd day of December, 1908, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock P.M. (S.T.) the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale of Immovable property put up for sale by Public Auction on the said premises at Nagdevi Road, to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendants in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs of previous execution and of the said warrant of sale.

The following is the only claim to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.

The claim of one Hyderbhai Abdul Tayab of Surat Borah Inhabitant, under a Gujrathi Deed of Mortgage, dated 30th December 1907 under which the aforesaid Judgment Debtor Esmailji Abdul Kadar mortgaged his right, title and interest in the property attached together with another property as security for the repayment of Rs. 6,000, advanced to him with compound interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the aforesaid date till payment.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendants to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendants have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale and they are exempted from payment of any part of the purchase money in cash at the time of sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff. Dated this 19th day of November, 1908.

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM and MADON,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

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for the Skin is Dr. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF NEEM.
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Beware of Spurious Imitations.
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From M. N. B. GOPALGUNGE.—"I must thank you heartily for so kindly sending the four bottles of "Essence of Neem. I believe, by the blessing of our Heavenly Father, your medicine will fully cure my friends who have been already much benefitted by it."

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From BABU B. N. S., SYLHET.—"Be good enough to send per V. P. P. a bottle of 'Essence of Neem.' I have derived much benefit by taking a phial of the same."

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From MISS N. G. JAUN, BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA.—"I have had bad health for some time back, and a friend recommended me to try your 'Essence of Neem' giving me a bottle of the same. I have nearly finished the bottle and find I have greatly benefitted by it."

From G. M. C., ALLAHABAD—"Sirs, will you be so good as to send your world-renowned medicine 'Essence of Neem' or Purifier of Human Blood, one bottle, per Value-Payable Post and oblige."

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All kind Friends and Benefactors are requested to make it a success.

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THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p. m (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medow Street, Fort, next to old Agra Bank Lane, the following fancy goods such as terra-cotta figures, clocks, rolled gold watches, dressing and hand bags, dressing bags, lady's companions, dolls, toys, dressed pictures, binoculars, platedware, etc.

The above is on view.

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On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:

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At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria.
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built shigram.

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A 4 Cylinder, 12 H. P. "New Leader" Motor Car, with 5 seated side entrance "Roi de Belge" body. This car is fully British-made and being specially built for Bombay, Sawantwadi Reliability. Trial of 1907, is extra strong, fast, good, Hill Climber, with special large Radiator and Petrol Tank possessing all the good points of high class cars. Goes at a Snail's pace on top speed, free trial run by previous appointment.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 hand-some rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey waler mare, 14-1, by Stantherpe, aged, sound and free from vice, broken to saddle and harness.
1 Stylish rubber-tyred victoria by "Witlock," London, in original state, in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF PEARLS.

Under instruction from Mr. Mahomed Abdul Waheb Mooshari, and on account and at the risk of Abdulla bin Essa bin Ali bin Nasar, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the house of Mr. Mahomed Abdul Wahab Mooshari at Arab Lane, Grant Road, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st November 1908, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the following parcels of pearls:—

1. One parcel of Jeevan pearls, weighing 1222 chows and 92½ docras.
2. One parcel of Golva pearls, weighing 805 chows and 74¼ docras.
3. 1 parcel of Asmani pearls, weighing chows and 29 docras.

The above is now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Dwarkadas Shamjee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (near the Darial Mehel), the whole of the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as mirror door almyrahs, fancy cabinets, black marble top pier tables, sofas and chairs, one small iron safe, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms of Two Annas each. [illegible] for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES at Khambatta Lane, Khetwady, out of Fort.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., will, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Meherjibhoy Cursetji, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Pestonji Merwanji Bharucha and others the Mortgagors sell by Public Auction on the following days the undermentioned properties at the premises at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.)

PARTCULARS.

Lot No. II.

To be sold TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st day of November, 1908 at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the the messuages standing thereon situate at and on the western side of Khambatta Lane in the Registration District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and seventeen square yards and four-ninths of another square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 13 and New No. 13502 and assessed under Ward No. 2167 and Street No. 16 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by Public Road called Khambatta Lane, on or towards the west by the property of Maneckji Sorabji Powalla, on or towards the north by sweeper's passage and by the property formerly of Jamsetji Dhunjeebhoy Mistry, but now sold and on or towards the south by private passage and beyond that by the property comprised in Lot III.

Lot No. III.

To be sold on MONDAY, the 30th day of November, 1908, at 4-30 p m. (S T.) at the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing, situate at and on the western side of Khambatta Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Fort in the town and Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 582 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 13, New No. 13504 and under New Survey No. 5514 and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment formerly under No. 65 E and now under Ward No. 2166 and Street No. 14 and bounded on or towards the east by the Public Khambatta Lane, on or towards the west by the property of Maneckji Sorabji Powalla, on or towards the north by the private passage belonging to Pestonji Merwanji Bharucha and beyond that by the property comprised in lot II and on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage, and beyond that by the property of Firozbai, wife of Muncherji Sheriadji Bharucha.

Further particulars and condition of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Dinshaw and Dharamsey, Attorneys to the Mortgagor, Hornby Road, or from the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of November, 1908, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Residence of Baron Heyking (His Imperial Russian Majesty's Consul General for India), at Roosevelt House, behind Messrs. Green, Apollo Bunder, his household furniture, consisting of blackwood tapestry lined sofas, chairs and easychairs, blackwood Curzon chairs, office table and revolving office chairs, teapoys, cloth-presses, almyrahs, chest of drawers, washhand table, mirror back side-board, dinner waggon, iron and brass bedstead, hat-stand, allumimium cooking utensils and similar other household articles.

The goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 31, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 21st Inst. 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Colaba Goods Depot, near the Tramway Company's stable:—

25 bales F. P. cotton, damaged by fire.

AUCTION SALE OF IRON TANKS, OLD STORES, &c. in the B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th Inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the B. I. S. N. Company's Dockyard, Mazagon.

16 iron tanks (400 gallon), India rubber, old lamps, biscuits, candles, spring balances, preserved potatoes, &c.

MENESSE & Co.

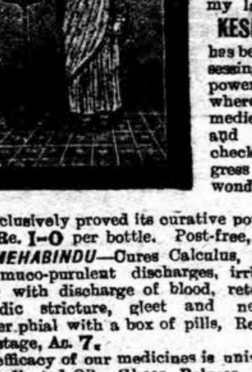
BOMBAY, 20TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

INSURANCES.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
ANNUITY ASSURANCE
LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE
Liberal bonuses Low premium.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.
Total Assets exceed
7 MILLIONS STERLING.
Life Claims paid exceed
14 MILLIONS STERLING.
For Prospectus and full information apply to
Messrs. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BALDNESS
CAN BE CURED.



Marvelous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a cure for Baldness has at last been found. After full 18 years of almost ceaseless researches and experiments in my laboratory

KESHRANJAN OIL

has been prepared possessing this sovereign power. In many cases where many other remedies have failed and were unable to check the rapid progress of Baldness, this wonderful hair-tonic has conclusively proved its curative power.

Re. 1-0 per bottle. Post-free, Rs. 1-5.

PRAMEHABINDU—Cures Calculus, incontinence of urine, muco-purulent discharges, irritability of the bladder with discharge of blood, retention of urine, Spasmodic stricture, gleet and nervous debility. Price per phial with a box of pills, Re. 1-8; Packing and Postage, As. 7.

The efficacy of our medicines is universally allowed Our Medicated Oils, Ghees, Boluses, Musk, Makaradhwaja, and other Ayurvedic Remedies, prepared and kept by us, are admitted as the best and the cheapest in the world.

Illustrated catalogues, containing fuller accounts of diseases and remedies, are transmitted free on application.

PRESCRIPTIONS with or without Medicines are sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise conditions of disease.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Member of the Chemical Society, Paris; Society of Chemical Industry, London; Surgical Aid Society, London, &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs and is still going strong of all parts. L. R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director, Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Manager.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
Manager.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tieling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manila.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

B.G.

"APENTA"
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

ST. JOSEPH'S
CONVENT SCHOOL,
PANCHGANI.

THIS is a Boarding and Day School in one of the healthiest and most charming spots of the Bombay Presidency. The course of studies ranges from the Kindergarten to the Senior Cambridge Locals. Pupils are prepared for the Trinity College London Music Exams. A Technical Class for a Practical Course of Domestic Science will be started in 1909. Government Scholarships are competed for, and a Scheme of Drawing, which qualifies pupils to obtain Art Grade Certificates, is in efficient progress. Physical Drill and organised Games are a popular feature of the School.

Classes RE-COMMENCE, January 18th, 1909.

For further information re terms, etc. apply to

THE SUPERIORESS.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

WREXHAM
LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY
PURE AND
WHOLESOME.

Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 30 [illegible]
Half-yearly	" 18 12	" 11 [illegible]
Quarterly	" 7 8	" 6 [illegible]
Monthly	" 3 8	" 3 [illegible]

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS

	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 33 [illegible]
Half-yearly.	" 20 0	" 18 0
Quarterly.	" 10 10	" 9 8
Monthly	" 3 12	" 3 9

SINGLE COPY ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 5, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... [illegible]
Each succeeding line ... [illegible]

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 3 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 0-3 Per line.
Second do.	" 0-2 do. do.
Third do.	" 0-2 do. do.
Fourth do.	" 0-2 do. do.
Fifth and upwards	" 0-1 do. do.
Minimum charge	" 4-0 do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY
AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

EMPIRE THEATRE.

SOLE LESSEE AND MANAGER: HUGH J. WARD.

Under the distinguished patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 (S. T.)

HUGH J. WARD'S

LONDON COMEDY CO.

Including MISS GRACE PALOTTA in

"THE TALK OF THE TOWN."

During the action of the piece SEVERAL SONG & DANCE Numbers will be interpolated, including songs "HOW'D YOU LIKE TO SPOON WITH ME" (Miss PALOTTA), DUEL POPULAR SONGS (Miss GHILLONI and Mr. WARD), "THE CALL BOY" (Mr. H. H. WALLACE). DANCE, "VIRGINIA SKIDADDLE" (Mr. WARD)

LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!

SATURDAY, 21ST NOVEMBER.

FAREWELL TO THE

WARD LONDON COMEDY COMPANY

A GREAT BILL

A Magnificent Programme Consisting of many Novelties heard for the first time in the East, and by request some of the most Popular Novelties from the Repertoire.

MISS GRACE PALOTTA will sing "MARY" from the NEW CLOWN.
MISS CELIA GHILONI will sing "LILACS" and "A WEE BIT SHY."
MISS ROSE MUSGROVE Song and Dance "I don't seem to want you when you are with me" and "Sal."
MISS PALOTTA and MR. WARD will dance the Spanish Dance from the "Man from Mexico" and will sing the duet "Strolling" from the New Clown.
MR. HUGH J. WARD Eccentric Song and Dance, "NOBODY."

MR. BEGINALD WYKEHAM will sing "SUCH AN EDUCATED GIRL."
MR. ROBERT GREIG will sing "EVERY STAR" and MONEY BOY."
MR. WILLIAM B. BEATTIE will sing the "TOREADOR."
MR. H. H. WALLACE will sing "IN COLON TOWN."
MR. WERNHAM S. RYOTT will deliver his Dramatic Monologue "THE MANIAC."

To conclude with the Comedy Drama in one Act,

THE VAGABOND by DENNIS P. HARRIS

in which Mr. WARD, Miss PALOTTA and Mr. ELDRED will appear.

*** The Press of England, America and Australia have been unanimous in pronouncing 'The Vagabond" to be one of the most humorous little plays ever written and is considered by many to be Mr. Ward's masterpiece.

Owing to the length of the Programme the performance will commence promptly at 9-30 (S. T.).

Late Trains to Bandora by the courtesy of Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Ry.

ADMISSION, Rs. 5, 3 and Re. 1.

BOOKING AT SOUNDY'S.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Captain W Parlett, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal,

THE steamer Woolwich, 1,845 tons, Captain A Stoker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Natal, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Perley, 2,785 tons, Captain A L Pritchett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar and 11 deck passengers.

THE Shah Line steamer Shah Allum, 2,198 tons, Captain S E Dawson arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Jedah with ballast.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Africa 2,565 tons Captain P Badessich, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Warturm, 3,127 tons Captain P Schmidt arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Lawrence ... Lt E Stookeu ... R I Marine

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Relbreast ... Lt Comdr ... Shuter ... R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 19.

Arcadia	3574	Hayward	P & O Co
Africa	1302	Morrison	M M & Co
Ayuthia	694	Curtis	F F Campbell & Co
Batoum	2620	Stewart	W & A & Co
Bahadur	2936	Cubbin	T Morrison & Co
Brand	1519	Evenson	W & A Graham & Co
Congella	2022	House	R A Willis
Clematis	2329	Davies	James Mackintoss & Co
Crusader	2759	Melburn	R A Willis
Ciatra	1917	Kaselvurn	M M & Co
Incoronya	2572	Nicholas	T Morrison & Co
Ipswick	515	Webb	S Shah S N & Co
Kirley Bank	2032	Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kt Templor	4601	Gthilt	W & A Graham & Co
Killin	2257	Wilson	W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon	316	Butler	M M & Co
Lotusmeri	2491	Wilson	Cory Bros Co
Lawada	2134	Lane	M M & Co & Co
Macedenia	5245	Bennet 21-11	P & O Co
Nawab	2041	Olden-Col	T M & Co
Nizam	2041	Toma	T Morrison & Co
Parley	2785		Pritchett
Ramufels	3,523	Krippner	W & A G & Co
Sirdhana	2074	Grand	M M & Co
Shah Najam	2751	Foster	Shah S N Co
Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldwin	Shah S N Co
Singapore	2736	Taylor	K Nizon & Co
Sutherland	2377		Parlott
Thornbeck	3345	Shotton	S Wallace & Co
Ugandi	3496	Kilpatrick	M M & Co
Visigoth	2613	Rule	T Morrison & Co
Woolwich	1845		Stoker
Warturn	3127		Schmidt

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Delta	4776	Snow	Shanghai	25-11	P & O Co
D&E Braunfels	3558	Zittlosen	H'burg via K'chi	21-11	W & A G & Co
F Clan Graham	3288	Chittagong	Elliot	21-11	Muir & Co
H Haidari	1563	De Lorme	Jeddah	21-11	B & P S
K Shah Jehan	2567	Webb	Jeddah	20-11	Essajee & A M Jeewanjee
L Kalibia	3149	Walker	K'chi	21-11	T M & Co
O Nowshera	1961	Ramage	P Gulf	23-11	M M & Co
P Vinnachar	2818	Gordon	C'cutta	23-11	K N & Co
H W P D					
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	G Ports	19-11	Bo S N Co Ld
K Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	Mangalore	20-11	Bo SN Co Ld
Pohani	552	Shamsoodin	B'n gar	21-11	Bo SN Co Ld
H W V D.					
Lhassa	950	McDiarmid	K'chi	22-11	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Massilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	27-11	W&AG& Co
5 Landaura	2157	Abbott	Calcutta	21-11	M M & Co
6 Chupra	3934	Henderson	A'werp	21-11	M M &Co
7 Totomi Maru	2134	Smith	Kobe	17-11	N YK'aisha
7 Africa	2470	Badessich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
8 Persia	3779	Bartole		24-11	A L S N Co
10&11 Assaye	4359	Daniel	S'ghai	9-12	P & O Co
15 Yetorofu Maru	3067	Sato	Kobe	28-11	N Y Kaisha
16 Reichstag	1396	Jacobson	Z'bar	23-11	A S
Offsid. K.					
Shah Allam	1919	Davison	Jeddah	25-11	Shah SNCo

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
18	Shah Allum s	Dawson	Jeddah, 17
19	Sutherland s	Parlett	Calcutta, Nov 8
	Warturm s	Schmidt	Hamburg, Oct 17
	Africa s	Badesvich	Trieste, Nov 13
	Woolwich s	Stoker	Pt Natal, Oct 31
	Perley s	Pritchett	Mauritius, Nov 5

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Kola s	Moxon	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Africa, for Trieste, &c.
" Yetorofu Maru, for Kobe, &c.
" City of London, for Liverpool, &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod, arrived at London on the morning of the 18th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Canara, arrived at Port Said on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Salsette, with the homeward mails of the 14th instant arrived at Aden at p.m. on Wednesday the 18th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer India, with the outward mails of the 13th instant passed Suez at 7 a.m. on Thursday the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—30 bales wool, Mote Jetha; 30 bales wool, K Balkisndas; 30 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 91 bales wool, N Goculdas; 14 bales wool, R Raghoonathdas; 306 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy; 43 bales wool, F Khoopchand.

FOR GLASGOW.

Clan Graham s—9 bales piece goods, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

City of London s—1,200 tons manganese ore, K Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR BOSTON.

Massilia s—200 cwts gum, S Damjee; 158 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—401 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—1,980 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Africa s—112 bales cotton, 7,358 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 13,006 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri; 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Africa s—2,898 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

Massilia s—150 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Africa s—3,000 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—215 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 1,100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 136 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 50 bales twist, Perozsha B Petit and Co; 700 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 100 bales twist, M B Kaisha, 66 chests opium, P and O Co.

Persia s—875 cwts onions, K E Dadachanji; 1,400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 400 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—875 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 300 bales twist, C Bhowanidas; 150 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co.

Yeterofu Maru s—595 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Persia s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—100 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co; 500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 116 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

Persia s—1,200 bales cotton, G Dossa; 500 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Delta s—401 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Delta s—300 bales cotton M B Kaisha.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

SUTHERLAND—NICOL—November 16, at College Church, Madras, by the Rev. John Stewart, M.A., assisted by the Rev. A Andrew, and the Rev. J. H. Maclean, B.D., the Rev. William Sinclair Sutherland, B.D., United Free Church of Scotland Mission, Sriperumbadur, to Elsie Ruth Nicol, M.A., daughter of John Nicol, Esq., East Caulfield, Melbourne.

DEATH.

HUNT—November 15, at Saint Thomas' Mount, Thomas John Hunt (late Accountant, Messrs. Binny and Co.), aged 66 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

MALARIA.
IS CURED BY
CHIRETTONES,
WHICH ARE.
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Many unsolicited Testimonials. These few extracts will show how Chirettones are valued.

JHAJHA.
"They (Chirettones) are all you claim for them in your adverstisments."

DEHRA DUN.
"The Chirettones have proved very successful, they do my husband, my son, and myself no end of good."

PHALERA.
"I find them an excellent remedy against Malaria."

BARANT.
"An excellent substitute for Quinine. They are the thing to take at this time of the year."

DELHI.
"They do myself and family a great deal of good. We shall always have some in the house."

MAWKHIR.
"I usually found the patient convalescent from fever in 4 or 6 days from the commencement of the administration."

M. R. C. S., ENG.
"Very successful in the treatment of fever cases. I think the drug a valuable and cheap substitute for Quinine."

MADRAS.
"I used your preparation in a most malignant and obstinate case of Malaria with splendid results."

Chirettones cost Re. 1 per box of 100 Tablets.

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co. Ld.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 8-51m., 9-46a. Low water, 2-39m., 3-10a.

P. and O. steamer "Egypt," with the English mails due to arrive at 2 p.m.

Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. 10-30 a. m.

Empire Theatre, London Comedy Company, 9-30 p.m.

Bandmann's Theatre, Performances at 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 24th, New Moon, 3h. 23-1m. a.m.; Nov. 5th, in Perigee, 6h, p.m.; Nov. 17th. in Apogee 2h. p.m.; Nov, 30th, in Perigee, 8h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, November 21.—Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 2-27m. 10-21a. Low water, 3-26m., 3-42a.

Sunday, November 22.—23rd Sunday after Trinity. The Bishop preaches in the Cathedral at Evening Service. Bandmann's Theatre, the London Bioscope, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 10-2m., 10-55a. Low water, 4-9m. 4-13a.

Monday, November 23.—Fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 10-36m., 11-29a. Low water, 4-49m., 4-44a.

Tuesday, November 24.—Sun rises, 6h. 51m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 11-19m., Low water, 5-27m., 5-16a.

Wednesday, November 25.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Indian Cotton Company, 7, Church Gate Street. 3-30 p. m. New Berar Company, 7, Church Gate Street, 3-45 p. m.

Thursday, November, 26.—Government re-assemble in Bombay. Madame Alice Gomez's Concert, Town Hall, 9 30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 0m. High water, 0-42m., 0-25a. Low water, 6-44m., 6-24a.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—At the instance of the Depressed Classes Mission, the Bombay Sanitary Association has organised to deliver a public lecture in Marathi on "Plague" to the Mill-hands and others at the premises of the Misson opposite the Elphinstone Road Station to-morrow (Saturday) the 21st instant, at 9 p. m., Dr. V. K. Parulkar, L. M. & S., will address the audience. The lecture will be illustrated by several magic lantern slides.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Umlazi" via Tuticorin aud Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 P. M. on the 25th instant instead of on the 23rd as previously notified. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 P. M. on the 26th idem.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chinde, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique. Beira, Majunga and Nossibe per s.s. "Reichstag" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 A. M. on Monday the 23rd intstant.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN'S BIRTHDAY.—To-day will be passed as a day of feasting and rejoicing among the Khoja inhabitants of Bombay and other cities in connection with the anniversary of the birth of His Highness Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, G.C.I.E. Aga Khan. Large numbers of them will attend the Jamatkhana at Khadak for prayer and offerings, and in the evening the building will be illuminated. In the Aga Khan's bungalow in Jail Road, a grand assembly will be held the same evening, and the whole place will be illuminated and decorated at the instance of the "Punjebhoy Brothers" of Kandee Moholla. Mr. Jafferbhoy Cassum Moosa, His Highness's estate manager, will superintend the festivities, which will be kept up till a late hour.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of October last, there were 64 horses, 162 bullocks, 1 parrot, and 23 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of October 69 horses, 181 bullocks, 1 cow, 1 buffalo, 2 goats and 28 dogs were admitted, and during the same month 69 horses, 1 mule, 176 bullocks, 1 cow, 1 buffalo, 1 parrot, and 22 dogs were discharged from the Hospital; 4 cases among horses, 7 cases among bullecks, 1 case among goats and 6 cases among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following of animals were treated as outpatients during the month;—31 horses, 4 bullocks, 1 cow, 2 monkeys, 48 dogs and 5 parrots.

ANOTHER EXAMINATION PAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "K. S. N." in yesterday's issue of your paper did a valuable public service by drawing the attention of the University authorities to the ridiculous nature of the voluntary English paper set at the Matriculation Examination this year. When I read it for the first time, Sir, it took my breath away. I wondered how any examiner could have the hardihood to set a paper of this character to native boys and girls of the tender age of sixteen and seventeen whose knowledge of a foreign language like English could at best be limited. To ask these youngsters to explain obscure English proverbs which even an Englishman would fail to explain promptly must be regarded as the height of folly, and the worst of it is that it is native examiners who are guilty of such outrageous conduct against native boys and girls. Formerly when the University adopted the practice of appointing only Englishmen as examiners in an English Paper the questions used to be very sensible and no complaints were ever heard about the eccentricity of any English Paper. But ever since a departure has been made from that wholesome practice and native graduates have been employed as examiners in English papers bitter complaints have been made about the English Papers set at the Matriculation Examination. In the flush of pride at being appointed an examiner in an English Paper the native examiner tries to be original to show what a great English scholar he is and in the result brings out a nonsensical Paper. I think the University ought to make a rule never to appoint any native as an examiner in an English Paper. To ask native boys to explain the English proverbs—"Brag is a good dog, but Hold-fast is much better," and "Never swap horses when crossing a river" is a folly of which only a native examiner could be guilty. I wonder whether the examiner in question took up some dictionary of slang proverbs and phrases to set his precious question to the few trembling youths in the examination "mandup." I also wonder what has become of those Moderators of whom we had heard at one time, appointed by the University for the purpose of supervising all papers set at the Matriculation Examination.—Yours, etc.

LALCACA.

A CULTIVATOR'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to being to the notice of the authorities concerned that the poor cultivators are undergoing great hardship, loss and trouble owing to the ravages caused to cultivation by stray cattle. These cattle visit the fields during the night and eat and trample everything that comes in their way. Sometimes one or more fields are destroyed during one night and the loss that the poor cultivators have to suffer is considerable. When driven from one place one night they visit another part the following night, and the various means to capture them have failed. No sooner they see a person approaching them they dart away. These cattle roam about the slaughter house during the day and in the night get on to the fields to graze. If the police peons stationed at different *nakas* at Bandora in the night are ordered to catch all cattle straying on public roads in the night, many a cultivator would be saved the trouble and loss that he is at present undergoing. I hope this will attract the notice of the authorities and something be done in the matter, this being a long-standing complaint.

A CULTIVATOR'S SON.

Bandora, 19th November.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 20th November.

1. There will be Class Firing and practice at Santa Cruz to-morrow afternoon Saturday the 21st instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-10 p.m.

2. There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday next the 24th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th November.

497.—DRILLS.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday next, the 21st instant at 5 p.m. for 6" B. L. C. Gun Drill.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

Recruits.—Plain clothes.

500.—RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next, the 22nd instant, shooting to commence at 7 a.m. sharp.

501.—STRENGTH.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to No 1 Co. No 1 Sub-Division:—

No 1188 Gr J J Best.

R. W. B. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 20th November.

550.—Detail for the week ending 21st instant:—

To-day Friday, 20th instant—All Recruits of the current season (except "G" Coy.) to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

Saturday 21st instant.—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz for Advanced rear and flank guards.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform.

Special carriages will be attached to the trains leaving Colaba at 3-5 and 3-30 p. m. (as many Volunteers as can possibly do so are requested to leave by the 1st Train.

Railway fares will be paid for those joining the train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Grant Road and Dadar.

Members travelling from other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

Refreshments will be provided.

Note.—The 3-30 p.m. train does not stop at Mahaluxmi, Lower Parel and Elphinstone Road.

551 Musketry—Sunday 22nd instant—The Range at Ghat Kopar is available for Class Firing (2nd period only.)

552. Reversion—No 5,552 Corpl V Gutteridge "C" Coy reverts to the ranks at his own request.

A. L. ARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 17th November give the following details:—

KARACHI.

Estimated outturn of rice poor and of dry crops fair. Harvesting of rice generally in progress. Locusts appeared in Jati taluka on 3rd and migrated towards the sea after three days' stay, causing slight damage to oilseed crop. Rabi operations in progress. Fodder supply adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and generally in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate.

SUKKUR.

Threshing of kharif crops in progress. Sowings of gram and other minor rabi crops continues. Fodder and drinking water-supply adequate.

LARKANA.

Harvesting of rice and jowari continues. Rabi cultivation progressing. Standing rabi crops flourishing. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition.

AHMEDABAD.

Rainfall for season general and sufficient, but one more fall needed. Cotton in Dhandhuka taluka, cotton and castor oilseeds in Daskroi taluka, and wheat and late sown cotton in Viramgam taluka in good condition. Rice, wheat, barley and sugarcane crops being irrigated from tanks and wells in Dholka taluka. Harvesting of jowari in progress in Daskroi taluka, of jowari and rice in Viramgam taluka and of rice in Dholka and Parantij talukas; that of bajri and jowari completed in Dhandhuka taluka. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation in Gogha petha. Sowing of gram commenced in Daskroi taluka and of barley in Dholka taluka; that of wheat in progress in Dhandhuka and Dholka talukas and Modasa petha, of wheat and barley in Daskroi and Sanand talukas, of wheat and jowari in Viramgam taluka and of wheat and gram in Parantij taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair and of rabi crops good. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells and tanks sufficient.

PANCH MAHALS

Rainfall for season sufficient throughout the district. Standing crops thriving. Harvesting of bajri rice and maize almost completed. Rabi sowing in progress in some places. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good in Godhra and Kalol talukas and Halol mahal, and fair to poor in Dohad taluka and Jhalod mahal. Estimated outturn of rabi crops good in Kalol taluka, fair to good in Godhra taluka and Halol mahal, fair in Jhalod mahal and poor in Dohad taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

KAIRA.

Harvesting of early kharif crops completed and of pulses and late sown crops in progress. Threshing well advanced. Rabi showing almost completed. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good in Kapadvanj taluka and poor to fair elsewhere. Estimated outturn of rabi crops fair. Area under rabi crops less than normal. Grazing abundant. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Irrigation tanks filled in Cambay State but not well filled generally in the district.

BROACH.

Rainfall for season sufficient. Standing crops of cotton, jowari and pulses in good condition. Threshing of bajri and rice completed. Area under different crops normal. Sowing of wheat and other rabi crops completed and of tobacco in progress. Cuttting of grass completed. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good in Broach and Anklesvar talukas, fair to good in Vagra and Jambusar talukas, fair in Hansot petha and fair to poor in A'mod taluka. Estimated outturn of cotton fair to good. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient.

SURAT.

Rainfall generally sufficient, but late rain insufficient in parts of Pardi, Bardoli and Mandvi talukas and Valod petha. Standing corps in good condition. Harvesting of rice and cutting of grass continue. Sowing of rabi crops continues in Mandvi taluka. Pressing of sugarcane in progress in Bulsar, Chikhli and Jalalpur talukas. Estimated outturn of rice, bajri, jowari and cotton good and of wheat and pulses fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

THANA.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season good and sufficient throughout the district. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of late rice in progress. Threshing in progress. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in Umbargaon petha. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Cutting of grass in progress in Bassein taluka. Fodder-supply-adequate. Drinking water-supply generally good and sufficient. Cattle healthy.

KOLABA.

No rain during week. Harvesting of early crops almost completed and of late crops in progress. Threshing commenced in some places. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops good. Supply of fodder and water sufficient Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

Harvesting of late crops in progress. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair. Supply of fodder plentiful. Drinking water-supply plentiful. Agricultural stock adequate.

KANARA.

Harvesting of cardamoms and betel-nuts continues. Harvesting of rice completed in Karwar taluka and continues elsewhere. Threshing continues in Karwar taluka and commenced in parts of Ankola and Honavar talukas. Rice crop damaged by wild elephants in two villages of Siddapur taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to good. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rainfall for season sufficient, but more needed for rabi cultivation. No signs of rainfall. Kharif crops generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops except jowari completed and of jowari commenced in some talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif crops good and of rabi crops fair. Picking of cotton commenced in some talukas. Rabi sowing

WEST KHANDESH.

No rain during week and current month. Harvesting of rice continues in Navapur petha and of jowari in Nandurbar and Shirpur talukas. Threshing of bajri in progress in Sindkheda taluka. Jowari crop seriously damaged by insects in Sindkheda taluka. Picking of cotton commenced in parts of Sakri, Taloda, Nandurbar, Shahada, Sindkheda and Shirpur talukas. Rabi crops germinated in all talukas, but those in Sindkheda taluka withering for want of moisture. Garden crops in good condition in Dhulia taluka. Rabi sowing in progress in Sakri taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair everywhere except in Sindkheda, Dhulia, Sakri, Nandurbar and Shahada talukas, where it is poor; that of rabi crops poor. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient. Water-supply for drinking purposes sufficient. Water for irrigation adequate, except in Sakri taluka where it is diminishing. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen.

NASIK.

No rain during week. More rain needed for rabi sowing everywhere except in Igatpuri taluka and western parts of Kalvan taluka and northern part of Peint taluka. Standing crops damaged by grass-hoppers in parts of Chandor and Yeola taluka Harvesting of Kharif crops nearly completed in Sinnar, Chandor, Nandgaon and Baglan talukas and progressing elsewhere. Rabi sowing completed in Niphad, Nandgaon and Kalvan talukas and in progress elsewhere. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good in all talukas, and of rabi crops poor in Nasik, Sinnar, Niphad, Chandor, Yeola, Baglan and Kalvan and fair elsewhere. Fodder supply sufficient except in Sinnar taluka. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water-supply and water for irrigation sufficient except in Chandor and Malegaon talukas, where it is deficient for irrigation purposes. Water in wells in Sinnar and Malegaon talukas, decreasing. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains stationary,

AHMEDNAGAR.

No rain during week. Rain needed for rabi crops. Harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Standing crops damaged by grass-hoppers in Kopargaon, Rahuri, Sangamner and Akola talukas. Jowari crop in light soils withering for want of moisture. Green grass available. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair. Supply of water sufficient except in parts of Jamkhed taluka. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Rain still needed in parts of the eastern half of the district and in parts of Junnar taluka and Ambegaon petha. Standing crops in good condition. Harvesting of late sown rice crop in progress in Maval tract and of bajri nearly completed. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to good and of rabi crops fair. Sowing of rabi crops in progress in Maval tract. Area under rabi crops 38 per cent. more than normal in Bhimthadi taluka. Sprouts of wheat damaged by grass-hoppers in parts of Junnar taluka, Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition, but insufficient in Bhimthadi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply in irrigation wells and channels sufficient.

SHOLAPUR.

No rain during week, for curretnt month four cents at Sangola, none elsewhere, one more shower needed throughout the district. Standing crops in garden and irrigated lands in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Rabi sowing completed. Estimated outturn of kharif crops poor and of rabi crops fair to good. Fodder adequate. Green grass available everywhere. Agricultural stock in fair condition but generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking has improved generally. Water for irrigation adequate. Stocks of food-grains sufficient.

SATARA.

Rain needed in almost all talukas for standing crops. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Rabi sowing completed. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock insufficient in Valva, Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

No rain during week. Rain urgently needed all over the district. Crops in low lands and soft soil promising, but standing, rabi crops withering elsewhere for want of rain. Harvesting of kharif crops commenced. Area sown above normal except in Muddebihal taluka. Estimated outturn of kharif crops poor, and of rabi fair to poor. Fodder-supply insufficient except in parts of Bagalkot, Badami, Muddebihal and Indi talukas and Bilgi petha, but is being replenished by green grass now available in small quantity. Kadbi very dear. Agricultural stock sufficient except in Indi and Bijapur talukas. Cattle in fair condition. Drinking water insufficient in Badami taluka. Water-supply sufficient in irrigation tanks in Bijapur taluka. Stocks of grain sufficient.

BELGAUM.

Rain generally needed. Standing crops withering in parts of Gokak and Parasgad talukas and in fair condition elsewhere. Crops damaged by grass-hoppers in parts of Parasgad, Chikodi and Belgaum talukas. Area sown with kharif crops below normal. Harvesting of rice and minor kharif crops continues. Estimated outturn of kharif crops poor in Parasgad taluka, fair in Athni taluka and good elsewhere; that of rabi crops good in Chikodi and Parasgad talukas and Hukeri petha fair to good in Sampgaon taluka, fair in Athni taluka and poor elsewhere, Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation adequate. Cattle in good condition.

DHARWAR.

No rain during week; more rain needed in three talukas. Standing crops withering for want of sufficient moisture in four talukas. Harvesting of rice commenced in six talukas. Estimated outturn of kharif and rabi crops fair to poor and of cotton fair. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

No rain during week. Rainfall for season sufficient for early sown crops, but more needed in some parts for late sown crops. Bajri and jowari being harvested. Wheat being irrigated. Cotton crop flourishing. Estimated outturn of bajri and jowari good. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate, and in good condition. Water in irrigation tanks and wells sufficient.

BARODA.

Cotton, jowari and other rabi crops in good condition in parts of Baroda, Navsari and Kadi divisions. Threshing of kharif crops continues in Baroda division and Dhari and Kodinar mahals. Sowing of poppy seeds continues in Sidhpur mahal. Sugarcane crop in good condition in Vyara mahal. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Gandevi mahal. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Fodder and water-supply adequate.

PALANPUR.

No rain during week and current month. Harvesting of bajri and hill-millets almost completed. Estimated outturn of kharif crops fair to poor in Palanpur State. Sowing of wheat and rapeseed completed. Area sown normal. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Green grass available. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock generally in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient.

CUTCH.

Cotton in pods in Bhuj, Mundra and Bhachau talukas. Cotton and jowari crops in fair condition except in parts of Mandvi taluka and jowari crop in fair condition except in parts of Abdasa taluka; other crops in fair condition. Sowing of wheat and rapeseed completed in Nakhtrana taluka, of rapeseed completed in Bhuj taluka and of wheat, barley and rapeseed continues in other talukas. Harvesting of bajri completed in Rapar, Anjar, Bhachau and Lakhpat talukas and continues in other talukas that of sesamum completed in Bhachau, Rapar, Khadir, Khavda and Lakhpat talukas and continues in other talukas, and of pulses completed in Rapar, Bhachau and Anjar talukas and continues in other talukas. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but in good condition. Supply of drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient.



If a man is as old as he feels, then these fellows must be about ten years old. They don't intend to grow old. They know that Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives new life, strength, vigor. Makes them feel like boys again. Improves the appetite, aids digestion, keeps the nerves strong and steady, and the brain clear and active.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

WHEN THE GERMAN NAVY GOES TO WAR.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—Not even the most diplomatic German will deny now that Germany aims at being a large naval Power. With what object it is conjectural to say. She may have some deep laid design in her mind, or she may only wish to be strong at sea, for times of international discussion. Nor can anyone in his senses say that she has not a perfect right to do what seems best for her own interests. Accepting the fact that Germany will be one of the sea Powers of Europe, an examination of her geographical position to that end, is of interest. Ships that leave the port of origin must have somewhere to run into or must return whence they came. In peace time of course every vessel, war or otherwise, has the whole world open to her. Coal is to be purchased at almost any port, though it may be of an inferior variety. In war time the neutral ports and coal supplies are practically closed except to "force majeure." Considering Europe and the adjacent ports alone, we see that while France has her Channel, Atlantic, and Mediterranean ports, as has Great Britain, Germany has none at all to which a fleet or cruiser can run for supplies and shelter. Every German war vessel that wishes to go out of the North Sea is like the dove in the first trip from the Ark, having nowhere to rest her foot. To prey for instance, on the British ocean trade which can all make for Britain's western ports vessels must be based on Germany and run the gauntlet of the Channel every time they need to refit. Would Germany make a naval display in the Mediterranean, the same difficulty faces her. To be a naval world Power naval "points d'appui" in suitable positions are a necessity. It is probable that those who frame the naval policy of Germany are keenly alive to this and cast constant envious eyes on the possiblities of the Atlantic coast of Morocco, the Danish West Indies and many parts of South America. For the pure consideration of strategical problems as apart from the "pros" and "cons" of probable international politics, it is certain that German naval stations on the shores of Africa or America would have a farreaching effect, as would also any similar acquisitions on the South African coasts. It is equally certain that Germany will always aim at acquiring them and that from her point of view it will be alegitimate desire. Owing to the closure of the Dardenelles to worships, Russia is at present in the same position as Germany with this difference that it does not really matter to her since she is not a world sea Power and is not likely to become one just yet.

Now that the Kiel Canal has turned the difficulties and dangers of the entrance to the Baltic and Germany has free access by an all-German waterway her warships can pass from one sea to the other at will, though the birth of the "Dreadnought" has for the time being made her waterway useless for the largest ships, and demanded large expenditure on widening. Before the completion of the canal the passage to and from the Baltic by the Sound and the Great and Little Belt was always a hazardous undertaking for warships in time of hostilities. The passages, besides being intricate, are extremely narrow and entirely commanded by any land works that might be erected on either shore. So much was this the case, that an occupation in force of the neck of the bottle was held to be essential to their free navigation. It was also an easy feat to seal up the opening into the North Sea, so that a fleet once in the Baltic could not emerge save at a disadvantage with a concentrated fleet waiting for its ships as they should come through in file. The Kiel Canal now permits of a fleet at Wilhelmshaven in the Baltic emerging at Cuxhaven or "vice versa" with a full free issue at either end. The immense strategical enhancement this Kiel passage has made in the effective value of the German fleet is worth ganging accurately. It is greater even that that which will accure to America when the Panama canal is a "fait accompli." At present it should be remembered that an American fleet in the Atlantic takes months to concentrate in the Pacific and "vice versa." To concentrate in the Pacific, means to leave the whole of the Atlantic coast of the States bare to an enemy. This was recognized by the public at the time of the recent voyage of the American fleet to the Pacific: whence rumours and statements that England or Germany or the man in the moon had guaranteed the immunity of the Atlantic coasts during the much talked of voyage. The same advantageous that will accrue through the completion of the canal across the Isthmus of Panama has been afforded to Germany by the Kiel Canal, only accentuated tenfold, owing to the short time that the transfer of warships takes from the Baltic to the North Sea compared with that which under the most favourable circumstances, when the Panama Canal is open, it must take in assembling ships in the Atlantic, in the Pacific, or the opposite.

Cognate with this question of the German naval position in the North Sea is the proposal, so often put forward, to open a canal that will take warships from the Firth to the Clyde. The existence of this canal would obviate the necessity for a naval base at Rosyth, as the ships could lie in far greater security in the Clyde with the hour of their transfer known to no man. This would obviate the disadvantage inherent in any of our naval ports that give one the North Sea, viz., that they are within the range of a torpedo destroyer that is lying in its peace port. It is the working of this condition that has influenced the abandonment of some of our redundant fortified coaling stations and naval bases in the strategical re-grouping of ports, coaling stations, and fleets, which the present regime at the War Office and Admiralty have effected, It is held as an axiom that where possible any naval port should lie beyond the reach of a torpedo raid from a possibly hostile port. Destroyers and torpedo boats should be compelled to take the sea before getting within reach, so that there is less chance of a surprise raid coming as the first announcement of the declaration of war. In our own case it is unavoidable that Sheerness and Portsmouth are within the range of a raid, while of course the opposite also holds good. That it is so, has called for complicated arrangements to counteract their natural position. Cuxhaven is in the same case save that it lies up a channel to a greater extent that the British ports, and is therefore more easily protected. Wilhelmeshaven, on the other hand, is as safe from North Sea raiders as would be ships lying on the Atlantic side of a Forth-Clyde canal. Returning therefore to the genesis of this discussion we may see how, for the purposes of the effective imployment of her growing fleet outside the North Sea in war-time, some "pied a terre" is an important desideratum to Germany and is no doubt the object of one branch of her political moves. Akin to this question of a coaling station and refitting port, comes that of a coal hinterland. Only those foreign coaling stations that can get suitable steam coal from the land behind them are in a fully self-supporting state. The best steam coal alone comes from England at present, though China and Japan have some fairly good supplies. As steam coal rapidly deteriorates away from the pit, the vast purchases that the foregner makes are not available as a war reserve. The coal that is stored rapidly loses its superior qualities. Among these important qualities is that of giving little or no smoke, a point on which the secrecy of naval movements largely depends. Any naval coaling station that has not a coal hinterland is dependant on a supply from the sea and all that that implies.

PACHAIYAPPA'S CHARITIES.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—On Saturday, the Trustees of Pachaiyappa's Charities celebrated the 66th anniversary of the foundation of the Charities, religious and educational, and the annual distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the several institutions under their management. The Report of their administration, from which extracts are published in an account of the proceedings which appears elsewhere, shows that the College continues to maintain its position and prestige, and that it achieved results during the year which reflect much credit on the Principal, Professors and teachers. The strength of the College Department rose from 360 in 1906 to 486 during the year under notice, this being the highest number on record. The net fee income during the year of the College, exclusive of Rs. 5,480 from stipendiary scholarships, was Rs. 20,034, as against Rs.13,379 in the previous year, showing an increase of about 50 per cent., which is also the highest fee income ever recorded. There was a slight fall, however, in the income from this source in the High School department, which is accounted for by a decline fall of 2 per cent. in the strength of the pupils owing to greater strictness having been enforced in regard to promotion and admission of students to the High School forms. The Trustees had an encouraging account to give of the progress of the various other institutions under their charge such as those at Conjeeveram and Chidambaram and the Commercial High School in Madras. The Technical and Industrial Institute established two years ago in connection with Chengalvaraya Naicker's Charities is an admirable adjunct to and supplementary of the literary side of the institution. In the year under report it was further equipped and developed with a view to raising its standard, it being recognised up to the advanced course of the Government Techical examinations, and a number of young men have received the requisite knowledge and training to enable them to obtain employment as fitters, foremen, engine drivers, etc. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim, who presided at Saturday's meeting, made a thoughtful speech. In the course of it he congratulated the Trustees on their efficient administration of the Charities, and pointed out that while there was no lack of desire amongst Indians to found and endow charitable institutions, few were successfully managed by them, Pachaiyappa's Charities being one of the half a dozen, perhaps, of such institutions which were efficiently managed by a Committee of Indian Trustees. He also stated that if the endowments created by the wealthier classes were properly utilised, there would be no lack of useful institutions like Pachaiyappa's throughout India.

In this connection we may refer to the recent successful attempt made by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, in his capacity as the protector of Public Endowments and Charities, to secure a modification in the constitution of the Board of Trustees to bring it into line with the modern conditions. The present scheme of management was sanctioned by the Supreme Court in 1841, and has thus been in existence for 67 years. In this long period, while it has worked more or less successfully several defects have shown themselves, and some public dissatisfaction has been expressed with the management consequent on the inherent shortcomings of the scheme. The system of life trusteeship, which was no doubt conducive to the work of consolidation in the earlier decades, has been found to be not altogether suitable to these progressive times; and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wallis has recently directed, with the concurrence of the existing Trustees, that life trusteeship is to give place to a five year trusteeship. Another desirable improvement in the scheme of management now sanctioned by the High Court is the obligatory provision for associating the Trust Board with gentlemen of Educational experience. Two of the Trustees are to be elected by the Hindu Fellows of the University, one by the teaching staff of Pachaiyappa's institution in Madras, other by the graduates of Pachaiyappa's college of not less than ten years standing, and two by the Hindu members of the Madras Corporation. The Trustees themselves have given the power of nominating three members by the system of co-operations. Thus the new scheme had been specially drawn up in a view to secure and safeguard the interests of all the communities on the Board, and is calculated to ensure far greater efficiency in the management. It is to be hoped that the existing body of Trustees had loyally co-operate to make the new scheme the success which it deserves to be.

FACTORY COMMISSION REPORT.

THE "STATESMAN":—The opinion which the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have expressed upon the recommendations of the Factory Labour Commission, so far as they affect the jute industry, is little more than an echo of the views of the Indian Jute Mills' Association. The jute mill owners are, as was already known, strongly opposed to the imposition of any further legislative restrictions upon their industry, and they have stated their case vigorously and explicitly. They hold that the physique of jute operatives shows no signs of deterioration; that only a limited class of workers put in a twelve hours day; that the creation of a "young persons" class would lead to difficulties; and that there is no need to reduce the hours for children, or to prohibit the employment of women before 5-30 A. M., and after 7 P. M. These contentions will undoubtedly receive the consideration which they deserve, and it is probable that the proposal to establish a class of "young persons" will be rejected. But it may be doubted whether it was expedient for the Chamber of Commerce to express an opinion on its own account. Its verdict on the recommendations of the Factory Labour Commission would scarcely be at variance with that of the Indian Jute Mills Assosiation, whose Committee are all representatives of firms that wield great influence in the counsels of the Chamber. The Chamber of Commerce and the Jute Mills Association are in fact practically the same interests under different names, and the Chamber merely weakens the force of its representations, therefore, by submitting them in two capacities. Its action was all the more undesirable since it is acknowledged that a minority of the jute mill owners disagree with the majority. It may fairly be urged that where the members of a branch Association are not at one, the Chamber should leave the conflicting opinions to speak for themselves. At any rate, the Committee might well have contented themselves with impressing upon the Government the importance of not interfering unnecessarily with the conditions under which the jute industry has prospered so satisfactorily. If however, the Government decide that a legal limit should be put upon the hours of operatives, it is not likely that an exception will be made in favour of jute mills, for the advantages of uniinformity in such matters must be patent to all.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 19.

Rain has fallen in the Coast districts, around the north-east angle of the Bay, Barisal reporting a fall of one inch. Clouds had spread over the whole of North-East India, being heavy in Assam and Deltaic Bengal.

The latter have probably been caused by the area of relatively low-pressure moving Eastward,

Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Burma and South India, but are clear in the rest of the country. Humidity is in large defect in the Bombay presidency, excluding Sind and Berar; temperature also is low in these areas, as well as the Central Provinces and Rajputana.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable East in North-east India,

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 19TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat being sown. Rapeseed doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rapeseed doing well. Kharif harvest in progress. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants healthy and picking general. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Wheat being sown.

Amraoti.—No further rain expected. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Jalgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Dewfall insufficient. Crop accounts less favourable.

Broach.—Cotton crop making good progress. Crop prospects generally good. All crops doing well.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Crop making good progress and arrivals expected early.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially begun.

Barsi.—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening.

Sholapur.—More rain wanted generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Hubli—Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain. Food-grains suffering from want of rain. Wheat flourishing. More rain wanted in southern districts.

Bellary.—Bright, no sign of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 19TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 19th November, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—No clouds reported. The moisture in the air has increased and is in excess except in the extreme north and north-east. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture everywhere. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is generally in defect in Rajputana and normal elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal and while maximum temperature is equal to the average the minimum is lower than usual.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature has risen and is now normal, but night temperature continues generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity has increased slightly, but is still in moderate defect. Maximum temperature is normal, but the minimum is generally lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air remains drier than usual and temperature is low at some stations during the day and over the whole of the Bombay Deccan at night.

General Remarks.—There has been no change in the weather except for a slight increase in cloud in the South India. Weather is likely to continue fine.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 19th November was 30·028 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m, (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

LIQUID HELIUM.

About six months ago Professor H. Kamerlingh Onnes announced that he had succeeded in solidifying helium. The statement was received all over the world with much interest, and great was the disappointment when the professor discovered that his helium was contaminated with hydrogen, and that the flocculent solid he had obtained was simply solidified hydrogen floating in gaseous helium. He carefully purified his helium, and tried again, but without success; not a trace of liquefaction, much less of solidification, could be observed.

Nothing daunted by his failure, Onnes set himself to work improve his methods of experiment in such a way as to allow him to attain a far lower temperature than the apparatus he had previously used would admit of, and on July 10th he was able to announce that he had attained his object. Nothing beyond the bare statement was, however, forthcoming, as his health had broken down under the strain of work, and he was unable to write out his paper for publication. Naturally, all who knew of his previous ill-success were a little sceptical, and preferred to suspend judgment on his operations until a detailed description of them came to hand. This has now taken place, and the papers show that a very brilliant piece of work was accomplished; not only was helium obtained in the liquid state in considerable quantity, but it was kept liquid long enough to allow of the determination of its principal physical constants.

A small liquefying apparatus of the same general type as the commercial air liquefiers, but fed with helium instead of air, was immersed in a Dewar's vacuum tube. This was placed inside a second vacuum vessel, kept filled with liquid hydrogen; surrounding this was a third vessel filled with liquid hydrogen from boiling away too fast; and outside all was a fourth vacuum vessel containing alcohol. All the vessels were left unsilvered, so that anything which went on in the innermost one could be plainly seen. The bulb of a helium thermometer was immersed in the upper vessel.

After thirteen hours' steady work the inner vessel contained gaseous helium at a pressure of forty atmospheres, and a temperature well below the boiling point of hydrogen; the rate of expansion of the helium was then increased; the temperature first fell, and then rose a little, remaining steady at more than 268deg. centigrade below the freezing point of water, and less than 5deg. from the absolute zero of temperature. The behaviour was as if the thermometer stood in a steadily boiling liquid. An hour later the surface of the liquid stood revealed. Not merely was the helium liquefied, but the level of the liquid was nearly up to the top of the containing vessel. There could be little doubt as to its nature; any other gas, even hydrogen, would have frozen in the valves of the apparatus, and brought the operations to a stands till long before low so temperature was reached. But Onnes could not afford to leave any thing to speculation. Successive portions of the liquid were allowed to evaporate; the vapour, being collected and examined, proved to be pure-helium containing less than one part of hydrogen in ten thousand.

In the meanwhile the physical properties of the liquid were under careful examination, the results of which may be summed up as follows:—Liquid helium has a specific gravity of 0·19, i.e., it is about seven times lighter than water, but about twice as heavy as liquid hydrogen. It boils under atmospheric pressure at a temperature four and a half degrees above the absolute zero, and at a temperature a little above its boiling point becomes a permanent gas; the exact temperature at which this occurs—the "critical point"—was not exactly determined, but as no liquefaction took place under forty atmospheres pressure at one and a half degrees above the boiling point, the two temperatures cannot be very different. The cohesive force between the molecules of the gas was found to be large enough for measurement, but smaller than that of any other known substance. The last result is of importance as confirming van der Waals's contention, made as long ago as 1873, that the molecules of every substance in nature attract each other.

It remains to be said that no trace of solidification was detected by Onnes, though evidence of it was carefully watched for, and it may safely be assumed that none took place. The pressure above the liquid was at one period of the research lowered to something under an inch of mercury and the temperature in consequence sank well below the boiling point; but the liquid was still very mobile. The freeing point of helium, if it have one, is, so Onnes concludes, within three degrees of the absolute zero.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the whole research is the astonishingly low temperatures attained. Up to the present, the furthest reached was about twice as high as the liquefying point of helium. A few degrees more or less may seen a small matter, but we must remember that two or three degrees change near absolute zero probably effects more than two or three hundred at ordinary temperatures in changing the physical and chemical conditions of matter. Profound modifications of these are observed in the small temperature range from the boiling point of air to that of hydrogen; deductions drawn from the behaviour of bodies at the temperature of liquid air had to be hastily modified after submitting them to that of liquid hydrogen, and it is deemed likely by physicists that cooling them through a very few degrees more would produce equally great, if not even greater and still more unsuspected results.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Africa," Nov. 19.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Africa" from Trieste and intermediate ports this morning:—

Alexander, Mr and Mrs
Banyard, Mr J A
Boiner, Miss
Bradbury, Mr and Mrs
Cleveland, Mrs
Condon, Mrs
Chard, Mr A
Dimmock, Col and Mrs
Davies, Mr
Dennison, Mr and Mrs E H
Dickie, Mr
Escher, Mr
Frank, Mr W
Franz, Mr
Farmer, Mr and Mrs
Gomes, Dr and Mrs and 3 children
Gomes, Miss
Gomes, Miss
Gennaky, Mr and Mrs
Gehlke, Mrs and infant
Grintzmacher, Mr
Gore, Col St George
Green, Mr
Hahn, Mrs and infant
Hollmann, Mr
Horst Mr van der
Halbertmann, Mr
Hedberg, Miss
Jost, Mr and Mrs C
James, Major and Mrs
Joannides, Mr A G
Krienke, Mr H
Kramer, Mr
Canon, Rev
Hayes, Mr and Mrs
Mathis, Mr
Menke, Mrs
Marich, Mr G
MacIver, Miss
Macdonald, Mr
Monteith, Lt M E C
Mardel, Col
Nilen, Rev and Mrs
Olympias, Mr and Mrs C
Precchi, Rev
Pittar, Mrs
Pittar, Miss
Phelps, Mr
Rosenthal, Mr J W
Rosengreen, Mrs, child and infant
Rimington, Mr F C
Rowland Leigh, Hon Mr
Strandes, Mr
Schrader, Mr
Swineburn, Major and Mrs
Swineburn, Miss
Tennigkeit, Rev, Mrs and child
Tennigkeit, Miss
Vanrennen, Mrs
Wirth, Miss
Wirzer, Miss
Widrr, Mr and Mrs
Weichardt, Mr
Wells, Mr, Mrs and infant
Winternitz, Mr K
Zieh, Rev

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A SHIP'S

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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.
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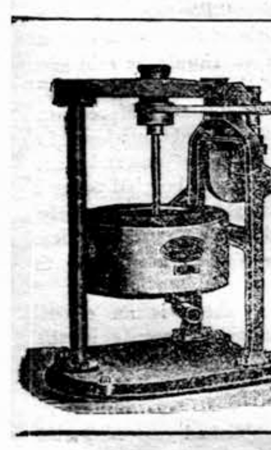
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WINCARNIS

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

NEIGHBOURS IN DISAGREEMENT.

YESTERDAY on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell gave judgment in the suit brought by R. and A. Heeramaneck against D. J. Randeria and others. The plaintiff and defendants are owners of adjoining properties situated in Beef Lane. The plaintiff's claim was for a declaration that he had an absolute right to the access and use of the light and air coming to the windows in the south wall of his house in Beef Lane over the defendants' adjoining property, for an injuction to restrain the defendants from erecting any structure so as to obstruct the plaintiff's right, and for damages and costs. Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula and Mr. Joseph Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Mehta, and Somji, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment, remarked that when Mr. Baphista was delivering his opening remarks in the suit he felt, and very rightly to, compelled to ask for an important amendment to the plaint; although, his Lordship feared he might have been harping on a somewhat well-worn string, he had again to point out, and draw attention to the fact, of the very great danger all suitors ran in these Courts by trusting their pleadings in improtant cases to their attorneys only, without consulting the other senior branch of the profession (Counsel.) It would hardly be believed, but when one read the plaint, he found that the most important cause of action on which the plaintiff had entirely succeeded, had been wholly omitted from the plaint. There was not a word in it about it. The defendant had built his present house right on the south wall of the plaintiff; he had tresspassed on the off-sets of the plaintiff's house, and had actually filled-in, with brick and mortar, the various windows in the plaintiff's wall. As to the light, his Lordship, along with the counsel and engineers, had visited the premises, and he had arrived at the conclusion, that there was no substantial interference with light. The defendant was ordered to remove all brick-and-mortar from the windows of the plaintiff's south wall; in fact, he must clear the windows and openings. With regard to the off-sets, the wall might remain; as, otherwise, it would create further friction among these two neighbours; the trespass in this respect would be adequately met by damages. The act of the defendant was not only a most unneighbourly one, but it was despotic; he must pay to the plaintiff Rs. 1,000 as damages, with certain costs, specified. The damages and costs decreed to be set off one against the other.

A DISHONEST VILLAGE ACCOUNTANT.

ON the Appellate side of the Bombay High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, was heard the appeal of Harilal Nathuram, a "Talati" or village accountant. Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for the accused; Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. The accused Harilal Nathuram had been convicted by Mr. G. P. Madgaonkar, Sessions Judge of Broach, of three charges of criminal breach of trust as a public servant, and sentenced on each charge to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and to a fine of Rs. 33-5-4 or in default of payment of fine, to an additional term of similar imprisonment for one month on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. The first charge against the accused was of appropriating a "tagavi" notice fee of eight annas, paid by Ranchod Kala on 21st April. The other two charges were in respect of defalcation of Rs. 11-1 and Rs. 2-2, respectively paid by Ahmod Bapu and Rachod Kala, in respect of rent for service land, on 12th May, and of land-revenue, on 15th May last.

Their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentences, and dismissed the appeal.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

BEFORE the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavakar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton on the Appellate side of the Bombay High Court, was heard the appeal of Ramgopal Sitaram, a correspondence-clerk. in the service of the Bombay firm of Bansilal Abirchand, who worked under the Munim or Manager Radhakison Joravarmal. The accused had been convicted of committing criminal breach of trust of Rs. 5,000, and was sentenced by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

It appeared from the Magistrate's judgment, that the Hinghanghat branch of the firm wanted Rs. 5,000. The accused went to the Kilidar or cashier. Kishan Gopal, and obtained from him Rs. 10,000 instead. This was at the end of January last. He remitted only Rs. 5,000 to the Hinghanghat firm's munim, Saganchund Kapurchund, and receiving letters of acknowledgment in February, he altered the figures "5,000," in them and made them "10,000." The accused's defence was, that he drew the Rs. 10,000, under the orders of the munim, Radhakison Joravarmal. The Magistrate declined to believe his statement. Radhakison appeared old and respectable. Twenty years ago, he used to be the manager of the firm: but later, he retired. At the entreaty of Kasturchund Dhadha, the head of the firm, he had resumed the management, as a matter of favour. After his retirement, he asked as a Magistrate in Jabbulpore for 3 years, and for 5 or 6 years in Bikaner. There were foot-notes on the correspondence, which bore out Radhakison's, statement, that when the accused despatched the Hinghanghat letters, the munim was either absent, or had gone out on business. Radhakison said, he put trust and confidence in the writers of the firm under him. In extenuation, the accused's counsel had urged, that temptation had come in the accused's way, and being an inexperienced youth, he succumed to it, the strength of his plea was considerably diminished by the accused's attempt to throw the blame on to Radhakisen's shoulder.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

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"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

SUIT FOR PROPERTY.

Claims under an old Deed.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of a suit instituted by Gopal Ballal Damle, original plaintiff and appellants against Gulam Mohamad and fourteen others, original defendants and respondents, to recover possession of certain properties on the strength of an old agreement of 1867 or in the alternative, if the agreement is not proved, to redeem a mortgage of 1846 and recover possession of the property on payment of what will be found due. Mr. Patwardhan appeared for the appellants and Mr. Dandekar represented the respondents. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Chiplun, who rejected it with costs. In appeal, the District Judge of Ratnagiri confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decision an appeal was admitted in the High Court and their Lordships said this action was brought by the plaintiff as the assignees of the sons of Daji who obtained in 1867 a redemption decree against the defendants. The decree so obtained was not, however, made use of by Daji and this suit was filed to enforce redemption by virtue of interest transferred to the plaintiff by the sons of Daji. Plaintiffs based their claims on the fact that decree had been obtained by the first defendant by fraud and so it did not bind the heirs of the mortgage in any way. Turning to the judgment of the District Judge, Mr. Khareghat, their Lordships remarked that he was not a judge who would miss any point argued before him and from his discussion on the issues they find no point beyond the point of fraud and of limitation was argued as regards the binding nature of the decree. Their Lordships said that 34 years have elapsed after the date of the redemption decree and it would not be right to allow the point to be taken which was neither raised in the plaint nor argued before Mr. Khareghat. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presides at the fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, which commences this morning with a calendar of ten cases for trial. There have been committed one case of murder, two of attempted murder, one of kidnapping, one of abduction of a woman, one of cheating, one of house-breaking, and three of theft. Three of the cases have been committed by Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, three by Mr. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, three by Mr. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, while in one case the accused was held to bail by order of the High Court. The following is a summary of the calendar:—

1. Rama Ganee, committed by Mr. Aston, for theft in a building.
2. Jankidas Sitaram, committed by Mr. Setalvad, for cheating.
3. Bhailal Kishore, committed by Mr. Aston, for house-breaking by night.
4. Bachoo Jan Mahomed, committed by Mr. Aston, for theft in a building.
5. Dhondoo Vishram, committed by Mr. Setalvad, for murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
6. Amruta Pandoo, committed by Mr. Dastur, for kidnapping and theft.
7. Balkrishna Daji, committed by Mr. Dastur, for theft in a building.
8. Bapoo Arjoon, committed by Mr. Dastur, for abduction of a woman.
9. Hassan Hoosein, held to bail by the High Court, for attempt to murder and attempt to commit culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
10. Balla Tukaram, committed by Mr. Setalvad, for attempt to murder.

POLICE COURT.

INTERESTING POINT OF LAW.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Shaik Vazir Shaik Ibrahim, a serang on board the Shah Line's s.s. "Ipswich" summoned Captain C. Webb, master of the vessel, on behalf of himself and twenty-two other men, employed in the engine-room, for the payment of their wages. When the case was first heard, the complainant and his men were examined as to the amounts of wages claimed by them. The evidence showed that the amounts ranged from Rs. 75 to Rs.220 and aggregated about Rs. 4,000. The Captain admitted each of the claims and was in consequence ordered to pay the men individually the amount due to them.

The Captain expressed his inability to pay the men. He said he had no money. He was still on the articles, and the Swadeshi Company, which last chartered the boat, owed him Rs. 2,000, and the Chief Engineer, Rs. 1,000. The steamer was chartered from the 8th April to the 7th October 1908.

The Magistrate then ordered a notice to be issued against Messrs. Sunderdas and Co; Messrs. Essaji Tajbhai and Co., agents of the Shah Line, and Captain Webb, calling upon them to show cause why the s.s. "Ipswich" should not be sold with her tackle, furniture and apparel in payment of the wages under Section 113 of the Act of 1855.

The notice was called on for hearing yesterday. Mr. Merwanji of Messrs. Bicknell and Merwanji Solicitors, appeared to show cause on behalf of the Shah Line. Mr. Sunderdas appeared in person. Mr. Gulam Ali C. Mulji, Pleader, was for the serang and his men.

Mr. Merwanji contended that under the terms of the charter-party the Swadeshi Company was bound to pay the wages.

Mr. Sunderdas said that the charter-party had not been executed at all. It was printed, but not executed.

Mr. Mervanji said whether it had been signed or not, the terms as regarded the payment of wages by the charterers had never been disputed. He read certain correspondence in support of his contention. He submitted that there being a charter-party, the charterer became temporary owners of the vessel and the master of the vessel was the agent of the charterers as temporary owners.

The Magistrate said that under the section, the person, who should be directed to pay, was the master of the ship. His Worship asked if it was disputed that the Captain was the master of the ship.

Mr. Mervanji said the Captain ceased to be such after the steamer was re-delivered to his clients.

Captain Webb said that was the case. He was not taking care of the ship in any way. The owners took care of it.

Mr. Moolji said some responsible party ought to be made to pay the wages. This was a question of public interest. Unfortunately his clients could not file suits in the Admiralty as their respective claims were below Rs 500. He thought the charterers ought to pay the wages.

Mr. Sunderdas said they had no money.

Mr. Moolji said in that case the Shah Line Company might be made to pay the men. In fact the Shah Line Company had entered into agreements with these men for their services.

As these articles were with the Shipping Master, the Magistrate adjourned further inquiry with a view to their production in Court.

ALLEGED RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Superintendent Sloane charged one Naginchand Kasalchand, a pearl-sorter, with receiving a pearl, having reason to believe it to be stolen. Mr. De Souza and Mr. Reuben Solemon pleaders, defended the accused. Mr. Payne, of Messrs Payne and Co., Solicitors, watched the case on behalf of the Official Assignee. It was alleged that the pearl in question formed part of an insolvent's property and was stolen by one Dhanjisha Shapurji, an attorney's clerk. The latter sold it to the accused for Rs. 1,800. Lakdawalla was subsequently tried and sentenced. After hearing the evidence the Magistrate held that there was no evidence to show that when the accused purchased the pearl he knew it to be stolen property. It appeared to be an innocent transaction. The accused was discharged.

WEDDING AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at St. George's Church, Hyderabad, (Deccan), when Major R. L. McClintock, D.S.O., R.E., son of Colonel McClintock, R.H.A. (retired), Dunmore Co., Londonderry, was married to Miss Jennie Margaret (Daisy) Walker, eldest daughter of Mr. George Casson Walker, C.S.I., I.C.S., Assistant Finance Minister of H. H. the Nizam's Government, and of Mrs. Casson Walker. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. H. Johnston, M.A., Chaplain of Chudderghaut, Hyderabad, and Lieutenant Harris, R.E., attended the bridegroom as bestman. The service was fixed for 4 p.m. at which hour the bride arrived with her father who afterwards gave her away. She was gowned in a handsome cream satin charmeux dress made with a tunic skirt, and a court train of thick Directoire brocade, and both this and the dress were adorned with Limerick lace, the gift of her mother; the veil was of fine tulle with a bordure of silver tissue worn over a wreath of orange blossoms; she wore a diamond and emerald ring, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of white chrysanthemums and antigonum. She was attended by her sister, Miss Shielah Walker, as bridesmaid, who wore a charming dress of pink striped moire de soie made with a tunic skirt, and a large hat trimmed with roses and silk of the same shade, and a pearl and tourmaline pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. Mrs. Casson Walker wore a handsome costume of heliotrope silk trimmed with pearl gray crepe de chine and filet lace, and a large more colour hat trimmed with Empire blue chiffon and gray silk. As the bride and the bridegroom walked down the aisle after the ceremony, Master Mike King, the pretty little son of Major and Mrs. King, dressed in a white satin page's costume showered rose petals on their path. Outside the church the non-commissioned officers and men of the No. 10 Company, Sappers and Miners, lined the way. The service was choral, and Mrs. Johnston kindly presided at the organ.

Mrs. Casson Walker afterwards held a reception at Khairatabad, the health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Mr. Pendlebury in a happy speech, and later Major and Mrs. McClintock left for Ootacamund for the honeymoon. The Pipers of the No. 10 Co., Sappers and Miners, played during the reception, which was largely attended, the guests including H. E. the Minister, Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, K. C. I. E., the Honourable Mr. O'Dwyer, General and Mrs. Rimington, Mr. and Mrs. Seaton and Miss Paterson, Dr. and Mrs. Naidu, Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur, and many others. The bride's going-away dress was of vieux rose voile, made with a tunic skirt, and she wore a large biscuit coloured hat trimmed with roses. The bride and bridesmaid's bouquet were made by Miss Pendlebury. The handsome wedding presents were on view.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A EUROPEAN.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday afternoon touching the death of Jees Johanes Johnson, an able seaman on board the steamer "Batoum."

From the evidence recorded before the Coroner it appears that the deceased worked on the steamer as usual on Wednesday and at 5 p. m. he left the boat and was seen passing through the Alexandra Dock. At that time an engine belonging to Messrs. Prise, Wills and Reeves was taking a few waggons loaded with earth towards the jetty. A flagman seeing the deceased walking on the line informed the driver of the fact. Shaikh Kassam, the driver of the engine, whistled about half a dozen times but the man did not move out. The driver slackened speed and at last put on the brake and even reversed the lever, but not before the wheels of the engine passed over one the seaman's legs. He was picked up and taken to the European General Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. The medical evidence showed that death was due to shock, the result of multiple injuries.

The jury returned a verdict of death from multiple injuries due to his having been accidentally knocked down and run over by a railway engine.

PRESIDENCY MILLS.

THE twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at their registered office, No. 9 Marine Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Naoroji Pestonji Cama, presided.

The Directors report stated:—Your Directors have to lay before you their twenty-third annual report of the working of the Company for the year ended 30th June 1908. You will see from the audited balance sheet and statement of profit and loss account that the Company has made a net profit of Rs. 66,093-12-0, including the balance of Rs. 11,267-15-4, brought forward from the last year's account. The above amount of Rs. 66,093-12-0 your Directors recommend to be disposed of as under:—To the credit of Depreciation of Machinery account, Rs. 25,000; for the payment of a dividend at Rs. 40 per share for the year ended 30th June, 1908, Rs. 33,960; and the balance to be carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 7,133-12-0—total Rs. 66,093-12-0.

The Directors' report was adopted and a dividend of Rs. 40 per share was declared. Messrs Naoroji Pestonji Cama and Ragavji Khimjee were re-elected. Messrs. Mansuklal Muggonlal and Devidas J. Desai were re-appointed auditors. The usual compliment to the chairman terminated the business.

ZENANA MISSION GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL.

Hall Opened by the Bishop.

THE Right Reverend Edwin Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, performed yesterday morning the opening ceremony of the new Hall for the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission Girls' High School. The new Hall was very tastefully decorated with flags and buntings for the occasion.

After prayers had been said, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan addressed the meeting. He said he had very great pleasure in being present there that morning at the ceremony, about to be performed, of opening the new Hall of the School. The pleasure was due to the fact that he had been for a long period acquainted with the working of the institution, of which the nucleus was formed a long time ago in the district of Mazagon. The School was subsequently transferred to the district where it was situated at present. Its development had been most satisfactory, and it had supplied a very badly felt want in the district. The increase, nearly double, in the number of pupils, that had taken place, testified to the great popularity of the School. There was at first a regulation limiting the number of Indian pupils to twenty per cent., but it had lately been removed. That the removal of that restriction was appreciated by Indian parents was evidenced by the larger number of Indian children at present attending the School. There was ample room for an institution like that in the district as well as in the the City of Bombay. He had a connection with the School in that many students from the institution came to his College, of which some of the most successful students had matriculated from this School. He hoped for a greater stream of pupils in the future from the School to the neighbouring College. He had often wondered how it had been found possible to educate so many children, and educate them well too, with such limited accommodation; but the cause of the success lay in the zeal and sacrifice of the staff. The extension of the School buildings was absolutely necessary and in the future there was the likelihood of still further extensions being required. One reason of the success of the institution was the zeal and self-sacaifice of the workers. Some time ago, he had an opportunity of addressing a meeting at Edinburgh, where he had had the pleasure of referring to the staff of the school as the most strennous workers in Bombay. Miss Wilson and her colleagues had shown an amount of zeal and self-sacrifice which it was that had surmounted the many difficulties in the way. The success of institutions like this in India depended not on large buildings, but on the personnel of the school. Sufficient accommodation, money and equipment were no doubt necessary, but they would come to nought without a zealous staff. They had every confidence that as they looked forward to the future, with these growing buildings, they would hear of more and more efficiency and further successful work. The need of the present extension of the buildings was a guarantee of its true progress. He said this with an amount of sympathy because he had also to face similar difficulties of insufficient accommodation in his institution and they had to adapt themselves to the circumstances then prevailing, but with the growth of time the institutions grew and he was still looking to further expansions in the course of time. These were expansions in which they found a great deal of satisfaction. But there was one point in connection with the School which he wished to emphasise, and it was the christening and Christian spirit in which the School was conducted. The fact that such a large number of Indian children were sent to the School showed that their parents had absolute confidence in those to whom they entrusted their children. They believed in the value of Christian influence, Christian righteousness and Christian spirit and they also believed that in those Mission schools no force or compulsion as regards the convictions was ever practised on the children. All enjoyed absolute freedom and independently formed their convictions. They were taught the truth as they understood it, and they left the truth to work itself upon the hearts. But anything in the nature of force or compulsion in regard to their convictions, was unknown in any Mission School in the City. There was a great deal of importance to be attached to the fact that there were Christian ladies inspired by a spirit of Christian self-sacrifice. It gave tone and power to all their work and possibly pressed it more upon the pupils and those who came in contact with the pupils in the future stages of their career. He congratulated the School authorities on the extension to be inaugurated that morning. He also congratulated the Bishop on the fact that one of his first public functions was to dedicate to the service of God this new Hall erected for the school. They had heard of the Bishop's interest in Christian mission and of his sympathy with every form and section of Christian work, before his arrival in India, and he (the speaker) was glad that representatives of all their churches had met together there that morning to show their sympathy with the work of this School and to recognise the value of the services it performed to the communities.

Dr. Gorabai then spoke a few words. She was, she said, proud to be among the oldest ex-students of the School. When she attended the School, the pupils looked upon one another as sisters.

The Rev. L. Butcher said he was sure he was echoing the wish of all present when he expressed their very warm welcome to the Bishop. As was said by Dr. Mackichan, the Bishop took a great interest in Christian Mission. The speaker then gave an account of the progress of the School and the scheme to extend the School buildings. He appealed for a larger measure of support to the School.

A collection was then made, many children coming forward to contribute.

The Bishop then addressed the meeting. He thanked those present, remarking that their presence there that morning showed their interest in the work in which he thoroughly believed. He thanked those who had spoken kind words of him, and thanked also those who had kindly made their contributions to the School, and asked them to understand that they were making contributions to the work of God in this place and they all looked to Him for blessings, which they would undoubtedly receive. It gave him very great pleasure to hear what Dr. Mackichan had said and it aroused in his mind a feeling of sympathy, because he felt very strongly that the road to better understanding and greater charity and perfect concord between Christians and Christians had been opened and that members of different Christian bodies ceased to compete with one another and began to look upon one another as fellow-workers in the work of God. The Bishop then speaking to the children, said that God loved all his children. The object of the School was to show them the love of God to all his children. The wisdom of God was in all his work. Dr. Gorabai had said that when she attended the school, the pupils looked upon one another as sisters. Nothing could be better and more desirable than that. He hoped the children would all love one another as sisters. The Bishop again thanked those who had uttered kind words of him and had extended him a warm welcome. He then declared the Hall open.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem.

HIGH COURT.—NOV. 20.

After Appellate Side Work is Over.
For Further Directions and Costs.

96-91 Doyal Mowji Cullianji vs Nenbai and others Little and Co. Payne and Co M B Chothia.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE DAVAR.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

6-07 S K Tyabji Mahamedbhoy alias Mahamed bhoy Hosanali vs A M Jeevanji and Co Thakurdas and Co part heard.
847-07 Mulji and HHansraj Sewchand and others vs Virchand and others Capt and V C B and Co S C Mehta part decided.
781-08 Jehangir and S Soonabai widow vs Framvz Jamsetji Aga and others M B Chothia. (Short cause.)
119-07 J G Bilimoria Nenbai widow vs Aishram Dharsey Daphtary F and D.
805-07 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co vs G G Craig and others Kanga and P.
932-07 Tyabji D and Co Maganlal Kankoo[illegible] vs Vithaldas Vadilal Edgelow G W and Co.
69-08 Mulla and M Keshawji Dewkaran vs Velji Moorji C P D'Cunha.
765-05 Nanu H and Co Ramdas Rattonsey vs Chhotalal Gulabram Hiralal and Co.
545-08 Bicknell M and R Herbert M Phipson vs The Igatpuri Railway Co-operative Society Ld Mansuklal J and H.
423-06 Thakurdas and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Hirji Ardesher Dady, Ardesher H D and Co.
338-07 Tyabji D and Co Khatizabibi widow vs Mahomed Mirza bin Mahomed Ismail Muhamtisby Ardesher H D and Co.
Testamentary Suit.
718-07 Daphtary F and D Visram Dharsey vs Nenbai widow Jehangir G and B.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)
After Appellate Side Work is Over.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

839-01 Edgelow G W and Co Manchersha Shapurji Narielwala vs Ardeser Shapurji Narielwala K D Shroff In person.
239-06 Mansukhlal J and H Chaturbhiy Morarji vs Jiwanbai widow M B Chothia part heard.
728-08 M B Chothia Bai Maneckbai widow vs Tricumlal Jugjiwan Unwalla and P.
459-07 Jehangir and S Sonabai widow vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Gheesta Thakurdas and Co.
13-08 Bicknell M and R Feroze Jamsetji Mulla Feroze vs The Municipal Commissioner of Bombay Crawford B and Co.
397-08 Wadia N and Co Cowasji Jehangir Mody vs Vithaldas Soonderdas Captain and N.
634-07 Edgelow G W and Co Bai Putlabai Bapu Sujoo Valinker vs Vinayek Narayen Joshi In person.
172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co.
495-08 Smetham B and C Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardeser H D and Co.
183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.
314-08 Little and Co Halimabai widow vs Fatmabai widow.
841-07 Mansukhlal J and H Shrichand Jetha the firm vs Cursondas Lukhmidas Jamsetji R and D.
292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S.
515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co.
681-06 Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.
695-07 Tyabji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai Kanga and P.
140-07. Tyabji D and Co. Moosa Haji Esa vs. Joonas Haji Sale Mahomed Kanga and P.
396-08 Pestonji R and K Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Jan Mahomed Moosa Kanga and P.
906-07 Edgelow G W and Co, Mirza Mahomed Kasham vs Bibi Sakina widow.
572-08 T A Ghandhi Halimabai widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Sale Mahomed Mistri S B Mehta.
756-07 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Patel Bart and others Pestonji R and K.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

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Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 19th November 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	18	7	45 a.m.	5	0
Teheran ...	19	3	p.m.	0	56
Suez	19	3	10 p.m.	...	39

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 7th November, on 504·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,60,000	1,65,000	4,000	3,29,000
Or per mile of Railway	317	327	8	652
For previous 18 weeks of half year	23,80,453	27,36,338	10,394	51,27,185
Total for 19 weeks ...	25,40,453	29,01,338	14,394	54,56,185
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,30,031	1,53,578	2,461	2,86,069
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	258	304	5	567
Total to corresponding date do. ..	24,91,202	33,79,563	74,844	59,36,549

Increase for the week .... Rs. 42,932
Decrease to date .... Rs. 4,80,364

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 7th Nov, on 1,773·77 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,85,000	1,95,000	7,000	3,87,000
Or per mile of Railway	104	110	4	218
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	28,13,909	30,72,940	1,13,758	60,00,607
Total for 19 weeks.....	29,98,909	32,67,940	1,20,758	63,87,607
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,26,165	1,82,932	2,549	3,12,647
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	71	104	2	176
Total to corresp'g date do.	32,96,094	34,04,307	1,27,575	68,27,976

Increase for the week .... Rs. 74,[illegible]
Decrease to date .... " 34,[illegible]

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(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER)

PIANOS.

Extract from letter received from Ceylon.

" KANDAPOLA, CEYLON. MAY 9TH, 1908.

"The event since I last wrote has been the arrival of the Piano. It came yesterday and coolies went over to Brookside to help to lift it into the cart and it was met at High Forest and thirty coolies carried it down here, safely I am delighted to say. It has arrived in perfect order, not a note out of tune as far as I heard yesterday.

It is a most beautiful piano, lovely touch and tone, and playing on it is real delight. The case is beautiful and the polish is so perfectly intact that it might just have left the workshop. I cannot tell you how charmed I am with it."

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOV. 20, 1908.

THE FUTURE OF EGYPT.

IF Mr. Wilfrid Blunt had chosen India for his domicile, instead of Egypt, nothing would have satisfied the loyal people of this country short of his deportation—and we should have joined in advocating it. But in Egypt he is permitted a very free hand and almost unlimited licence though he is as great a source of political danger to good government as the most rabid of Egypt's own sons. He has written more literature of the style, which in India is known as seditious, than any other individual would have dared. Yet he goes scot-free sowing disaffection broadcast, and no attempt is made to restrain him. His latest tirade against the Government was made in the columns of a prominent English provincial journal, which takes him seriously, at his own estimation, as the only European who really understands Egyptian aims and aspirations. Our contemporary supports his demand that Sir Edward Grey should repudiate at an early date the policy of indefinite occupation and should declare England's determination not to stay in Egypt a day longer than is necessary to establish an enlightened and stable native Government; further that we should re-open the negociations for evacuation with Turkey at the point at which they were dropped by Lord Salisbury in 1887. There need be no objection to the reiteration of a declaration which has often been made, but as regards the re-opening of negociations, such action is distinctly undesirable. Even advanced Liberal contemporaries regard it as uncertain how much recognition is to be given in the future organisation of Turkey to the principle of local autonomy and consider it would be unwise to prejudice this principle in the case of Egypt by any arrangement for joint occupation—to say nothing of the embryonic state of the reform movement in Turkey.

Sir Edward Grey has not given the assurances asked for; nor is he likely to; for it would be a tactical error to reply to Mr. Blunt or to recognise him for a moment as the mouthpiece of the native population of Egypt, still greater to admit that England ever contemplated proclaiming a protectorate over Egypt. But Sir Eldon Gorst has taken a Cairo journalist into his confidence and communicated to him what may be regarded as the views of the British Government as to the future of Egypt. No promise of any immediate reform is made. Neither protectorate nor annexation is contemplated. Great Britain, said Sir Eldon, gave solemn pledges to Turkey and to the European Powers to respect the Sultan's rights in Egypt, and does not desire to go back on that engagement. He denied the rumour that he had been instructed to introduce a constitutional regime, as a consequence of recent events in Turkey, as the latter in no way affected the question of self-government in Egypt. Egypt already had a Constitution that had been laid down by the organic law, and British people were quite ready to co-operate with the Egyptians for its gradual extension as fast as the intellectual standard of the population warranted such a course. Sir Eldon Gorst had ample justification for his assertion and we fully endorsed his view that it would be folly to think of introducing unrestricted parliamentary government, as the conditions for the proper administration of the country under that system do not exist at present. "Such an experiment would have a bad effect at home and abroad and could only result in reaction."

Mr. Blunt and the agitators, who are with him, are doing as much harm to the prospects of parliamentary government in Egypt as the Extremists in this country are to India's prospects of any very greatly extended representative institutions, and it was well to remind them that as long as British occupation lasts the decision as to what measure of self-government may usefully be granted rests with His Majesty's Government and will be based on what they consider the true interests of the inhabitants—with Egypt as with India. There as here it is only safe and prudent that the gradual progress towards self-government shall be through the development and improvement of existing institutions. A scheme has been prepared which will give the Egyptians the opportunity of taking a much more active share in the management of their local affairs. Nothing will satisfy Mr. Blunt and his friends but parliamentary institutions with the full right of interpellation and discussion. They might just as well cry for the moon. For there can be no question that Egypt is as unready as India for the administration of her own affairs. They are not yet ready to direct the national policy or to protect the progress that has already been made against incompetent or corrupt administration. It is as much as is reasonable and wise to let them try the experiment of managing municipal affairs. That experiment is to be tried, and the natives will thus have the opportunity of showing whether they are capable of undertaking so much. If, as is hoped, the results prove satisfactory, the question of improving the organisation and enlarging the powers of the existing elective bodies will doubtlessly be considered. Sir Eldon Gorst, in the interview to which we have referred, asked the Egyptians to have confidence in the intentions of Great Britain and to seize every opportunity of proving to the British people that institutions already existing and the forthcoming provincial counsels could do useful work. That would constitute the best possible argument in favour of extending their powers. And that is the best advice he could have given them. Mr. Blunt by urging them to adopt any other course is advising them unwisely and the sooner they recognise him as their enemy, not their friend, the better it will be for their country and for their hopes of the future. They have good reason to rejoice that Great Britain prolongs her occupation.

THE ARCHBISHOPRIC OF YORK.

A VERY young man succeeds a very old one in the most ancient Metropolitan See of York. Dr. Lang, who succeeds on the resignation of Dr. Maclagan at 83, has only just completed his forty-fourth year, and may look forward to a long reign at Bishopthorpe. The Archbishops of York are known for their long reigns. During the last hundred years there have been only six persons to hold the office; or, if we except Archbishop Magee, who held this See for a few weeks only in 1891, and Archbishop Longley, who remained at York for a brief period of eighteen months only before his translation to Canterbury, only four. Of these the first, Dr. Edward Vernon Harcourt, the grandfather of the late eminent Liberal leader, Sir William, presided over the Northern Province for 40 years, from 1807 to 1847, and died at 90. This was quite unique in the annals of this Archbishopric, for no one has before or since held it for so long. If we look for another reign which would come next to this in length, we have to go far back, to the thirteenth century in fact, when we find St. Sewall de Bovill ruling the province of York for 38 years. Musgrave, who came after Harcourt, was Archbishop for thirteen years. He was translated to York from the See of Hereford, where, it is interesting to note, he was succeeded by Dr. Hampden, whose appointment by Lord John Russell caused one of the greatest ecclesiastical storms of the last century, as it was bitterly opposed by those who called the new Bishop extremely heterodox in his views, especially as expressed in his now historical Bampton Lectures on the relation of Scholastic Philosophy to Christian Theology. Musgrave died towards the close of 1860 and was succeeded by Longley, who came from Durham. York was but a step in his onward career, for he was soon translated to Canterbury. He was followed by Dr. Thomson, a divine of broad views and wide culture. He was one of the famous band of seven whose "Essays and Reviews" published in the autumn of 1860 created an immense stir in the Church and was the occasion of much bad blood being displayed in the controversy and the prolonged litigation to which it gave rise. It was expected that there would be a repetition of the unseemly scenes that followed upon Dr. Hampden's elevation.

But Dr. Thomson escaped rather lightly from the hands of the High Church party when he was made Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol and a few months later Archbishop of York. Dr. Thomson presided over the Province of York for twenty-eight years with great credit and displayed a high order of statesmanship in tackling many thorny questions that arose from time to time. He was not wholly engrossed in matters of ecclesiastical administration, however, and found time for literary pursuits. He had already made a name before he was made a bishop by writing one of the best books on logic, which was for long a text-book in the Universities. Max Muller lent additional interest to it by contributing to it a valuable essay on Indian logic, which made it very acceptable also in Indian Universities. He was one of the chief projectors and founders of the "Speaker's Commentary," a monumental exposition of the Bible from the Anglican point of view, and himself contributed to it an elaborate and very suggestive introduction to the Gospels. On his death at the age of 71 he was succeeded by Dr. Magee, who was translated from Peterborough at the age of 70, when he was almost worn out; and he died in a few months in May 1891. Magee was also a great Churchman and if he had lived longer would have done great good in his high office. He was an Irishman and had in abundance the quality of humour for which his race is noted. Dr. Maclagan from Lichfield succeeded him, and he has been Archbishop for 17 years till now, when he resigns owing to extreme age, being over 82. His career was rather singular, as in early life he had been a soldier and served as an officer in India sixty years ago.

His successor, Dr. Lang, resembles him somewhat in this, as he, too, was bred for a different profession from that which he finally took up, namely, that of the law. His views were very moderate and not inclined towards the High Church party as appeared in his important decision in 1899 on the question of the legality of reservation of the Eucharist which he disallowed. Previously as Bishop Lichfield in the famous case of the Bishop of Lincoln in 1887-88 his views as one of the assessors were also very moderate. He led the Church well during the anxious times through which it has been passing, and the same may confidently be expected of his successor, who has some administrative experience to his credit as Suffragan Bishop of Stepney in the Diocese of London for the last eight years. He was at Balliol College and belongs to the brilliant group of Oxford men who have distinguished themselves in various fields and at whose head Lord Curzon may be said to stand. His father is Vice-Chancellor and Principal of Aberdeen University, and he rendered valuable service for several years as Member of the Commission to enquire into the Religious Condition of the people of Scotland. Dr. Lang is only 44—Dr. Thomson was even younger, 43, when he became Archbishop of York—and may look forward to a long reign. Long reigns have, as we have seen, been rather the rule in this northern Archbishopric.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has sent to the family of the late Sir Harkissondas Narotumdas an expression of His Excellency's sorrow at their sad loss and his deep sympathy with them.

HIS Highness the Thakore Sahib of Morvi has arrived in Bombay yesterday.

THE Municipal Corporation yesterday adjourned without transacting any business owing to the death of Sir Harkissondas Narotamdas, one of the oldest Councillors.

AMONG the passengers from Hongkong who arrived in Colombo last week were Lieutenant-General Sir Reginald Pole-Carew, K.C.B., C.V.O., and Lady Pole-Carew, who are the guests of the Governor and Lady McCallum.

DURING the week ending 17th November eleven and a half chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay and sold to various farmers as follows: Broach, six; Palanpur, two; Wav State, one; Lathi one-half and Cutch-Mandvi, two. During the week 237 chests were imported from Indore.

THE Officer Commanding, 2nd Battalion, the Royal Scots, will detail a Guard of Honour of 100 Rank and File under the command of a Captain with two Subalterns, with Band and Regimental Colours, to be in readiness facing the entrance to the Secretariat at 4-45 p.m., on the 9th December 1908. Dress.—Review Order, Summer Clothing. The Officer Commanding, Royal Garrison Artillery will arrange for a salute of 17 guns to be fired from the Saluting Battery immediately the Flag on the Secretariat is hoisted to announce the arrival of H. E. the Governor. The Dress for Officers attending the Levee will be Full Dress, Winter Clothing.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending 17th November, was 586, giving a death-rate of 29·40 per annum per thousand as against 32·71 the corresponding period of last year, and 35·86 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 75 died from fevers; 8, plague; 2, small-pox; 50, phthisis; 20, diseases of the nervous system; 137, affections of the respiratory organs; 22, diarrhœa; 25, dysentery; 33, still-born; 95, old age and debility; 26, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 26; Brahmin, 16; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 5; Hindu of other caste, 237; Hindu low caste, 64; Musulman, 142; Parsi, 25; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 29; Eurasian, 3; and European, 3. The total number of births was 466 as against 471 the corresponding period of last year, and 423 the average over the past five years.

MR. SIDNEY LEE, in a letter to the "Times," in reference to the death of Charles Eliot Norton, mentions the latter's long and close intimacy with Sir Leslie Stephen. "Stephen made Norton's acquaintance on his first visit to America in 1863, and during Norton's residence in England in 1869 there developed between the two men a fast friendship which knew no break till Stephen's death early in 1904. During the thirty years which followed Norton's return to Harvard in 1873, after a long sojourn in Europe, I believe that no month passed without the exchange of one or two long letters between the friends. Very rarely can two literary friends living 3,000 miles apart, have carried on uninterruptedly at brief and regular intervals so intimate a correspondence for thirty years."

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

LADIES' GALLERY "GRILLE" TORN DOWN.

Hair-Dresser's Decree.

ROYAL BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

The Ladies' Gallery of the House of Common is now finally closed, as a result of suffragette activity. In future ladies fully vouched for by M.P.'s may dine with their Parliamentary friends, but they may not listen to their speeches afterwards. The imprisonment for three months of Mrs. Pankhurst, Miss Chrystabel Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond whose trial on a charge of inciting the public to "rush" the House of Commons was one of the events of last week has been followed by an alarming outbreak of militant methods.

On Wednesday night two women chained themselves to the "grille" of the Ladies' Gallery of the House of Commons. Unseen by the attendants they had heavy iron chains padlocked with a Yale lock round their waists and by means of another Yale these chains were padlocked to the grille.

Imagine the sensation when the House discovered that it was being addressed by two ladies from the Gallery. When Mrs. Symons who "rushed" the Bar of the House on the occasion of the last disturbance attempted to speak she was immediately overpowered and carried out but Miss Muriel Matters and Miss Helen Fox the two latest "heroines" of the movement could not be moved so easily. They were detained by six feet of burglar-proof chain. The Serjeant-at-Arms and the Members below did not know of this ruse, of course, and it was some minutes before they understood why the ladies were allowed to remain delivering eloquent addresses on "Votes for Women." Hurried efforts to file away the locked chains proving unavailing the alarmed attendants and officials tore away the grille itself and the two suffragettes were lead out of the Gallery with part of the Commons' architecture fastened to them. Fourteen sympathisers outside the House were arrested and sentenced to imprisonment in the third division. Miss Matters, who is a young and pretty suffragette with golden hair and blue eyes, has had to go to prison for a month also. An Australian by birth she is a woman of considerable means who is devoting her wealth to the suffragist cause.

"Women's Suffrage is dead," solemnly declared the Liberal papers yesterday, commenting on the unseemly scenes of the night before.

The answer of the suffragettes was to fill the Albert Hall, the largest hall in London, with an audience of ten thousand women last night to inaugurate a £50,000 campaign fund which is to provide the sinews of war for militant deeds to come.

MODERN GRECIAN STYLES RULE HAIRDRESSING WORLD.

The decree of the hairdresser's parliament has gone forth. No woman who would aspire to be in the fashion must dress her hair high for the next few months. "Modern Greek" is the style which will rule the heads of fashionable femininity in the immediate future.

Perhaps the "woman in the street" may be a little curious regarding the evolution of new modes of hairdressing. She may wonder how they are decided upon and to whom is entrusted the delicate task of saying whether she shall dress her hair "a la Pompadour" on the top of the head or in classic coils on the nape of the neck. The International Society of Hairdressers is the moving spirit in the matter and on Wednesday night I was admitted to the important gathering of connoiseurs in coiffure called to elect the new season's fashions.

Fourteen of the leading hairdressers in London had been invited to forecast the fashions for the winter. Fourteen letters, each carefully sealed and unopened were spread out in front of the President and that official announced that the style favoured by the majority would receive the sanction of the Society. With remarkable unanimity the hairdressers had decreed the modern Greek style and the only thing they left in uncertainty was whether it should show a parting or not. To determine this important point a challenge shield was offered for competition, the shield going to the best conception of a Grecian coiffure. Amidst great excitement nine models, blonde, brunette and auburn haired shook out their tresses in front of nine looking glasses and nine artists in coiffure began to comb, curl and wave; while the jury looked on with critical eyes.

The winning coiffure was declared to be a triumph of the modern Grecian hairdressing art. It was ultra-modern in its undulating waves and clustering curls while the arrangement of the curls in a circle on the top of the head was, on the word of the hairdressing experts, truly classic. The parting was there, a divisional parting, to give it its technical name, that is to say it was parted at both sides, raised from the head at the front and also at the sides, a fillet of jewelled chiffon across the front completing the Grecian effect. For day wear the fillet would be of tortoise-shell or ribbon.

NOVELTIES FOR EVENING WEAR.

The new styles in evening dresses are very distinctive. Looking at the skimpy effect of the new gowns, with their tight-fitting sleeves ending far above the elbow, their low cut corsage and closely swathed tunic, the mere man might conclude that the evening toilettes of the period must be extremely economical in the matter of material. Such is not the case, however, for the circular tunic and sheath skirt which seem to wrap round the figure so tightly are very long and many yards of satin or crepe are swallowed up in obtaining the graceful "line."

A delicate maize colour is to be much worn at night and another popular colour is a light capri blue. White is, of course, always one of the safest choices for evening. It suits the school girl and white-haired women equally well.

Many smart Society woman have set the example of wearing real flowers in the evening, a pretty fashion which should never have been allowed to go out. Very few of the new season's models are embellished with artificial flowers, though floral embroideries are extensively used.

A DOMESTIC BACK NUMBER.

One often hears about the high wages demanded by the cooks of the period but it was only the other day that I realised that the cook whose wages were from £20 to £30 a year is rapidly becoming a thing of the past.

I was discussing Mr. George Meredith's complaint that even though he offers liberal wages he cannot induce a good cook to practice her art in his country cottage, with one of the best known ladies' agents—as we now call the fashionable registry office keeper—in the West End.

"Why, I have given up booking requests for cooks for the country at from £18 to £30 a year," she said frankly. "It is not a bit of use taking people's money and promising to get them what cannot be got. Every day I refuse a score of such bookings."

Cooks at this price are bad enough to get for the town, let alone the country, so my informant told me. An offer of £45 to £50 a year, however, solves the cook problem and for this salary it is possible to get a really competent cook for a country house.

The value of the cook is steadily rising and it is not a little disconcerting to find that wages which would have been considered handsome a few years ago are now insufficient to induce a solitary application.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR.

Two or three week ago I described the Royal Christmas cards for 1908, and mentioned that the King and Queen had given permission for the designs selected by them this year to be available for the public. And it seems that the two most popular gifts as well as greeting cards for Christmas 1908 are also to be associated with Royalty.

Queen Alexandra's skill with the camera is well known. Wherever she goes her camera accompanies her, and she has a unique collection of photographs taken by herself in most of the Royal Palaces of Europe.

Her Majesty has often been urged to publish a selection of these photographs, and she has at last consented. "Photographs from My Camera," is the title of the Queen's book and the idea is that it should be sold as a Christmas gift in aid of the many charities in which Her Majesty is interested. More than one woman with a host of friends to whom she wishes to send some token of remembrance more concrete than a card will be glad to have the problem of Christmas gifts solved so easily, and many charities will have cause to bless the day on which the Queen consented to publish her photographs.

Another book on which there is an extraordinary run for Christmas presents is the National edition of the "Letters of Queen Victoria" which has been published by special command of the King, who has the copyright. The book was published yesterday and already hundreds of the three red volumes have been sold. One famous West End bookseller told me that within an hour of the publication of the book he received a cheque from a well-known Society woman for £30, for a hundred copies, which, he was informed, were required for Christmas presents.

THE FIRST LADY MAYOR.

Miss Dove, whom I announced last week had been nominated for the Mayoralty of High Wycombe, is not to become the first Lady Mayor in the United Kingdom without a struggle. A stormy meeting of protest against her selection was held during the week and a resolution passed calling upon the town council to rescind their decision to elect her on November 9th. One of the chief reasons advanced against Miss Dove's selection was that she would not be able to preside at smoking concerts during the winter months.

Not to be outdone, Miss Dove's supporters called an opposition meeting but it has been postponed, for to-day it was decided to take a poll of the whole of the burgesses of the town to settle the question. There are 4,000 voters, and on Wednesday, High Wycombe will know whether it is to have a Lady Mayor or not, for the combatants will abide by the result of the poll.

Miss Dove, who is the Principal of Wycombe Abbey, one of the most famous girls' schools in England, is determined to go forward with the candidature. "I shall certainly not withdraw," she remarked to me to-day. "I have been chosen as mayor-elect by a majority of the councillors." The situation is unpleasant, but a principle is at stake.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

Friday, November 20.

Fort Field Officer: Lieut. R. C. Eberhardie, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty, Major J. J. P. Quinn, 116th Mahrattas. Colaba Field Officer: Captain H. B. Mayne, R.G.A.; next for duty, Captain A. H. Moberly, R.G.A.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Staff.—Lieutenant J. G. Faris, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Quetta, vice Captain H. E. Herdon, transferred, and Captain W. L. Maxwell, 127th Baluch Light Infantry, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Southern Army. Dated 16th November.

The 101st Grenadiers.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Betham, Commandant, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, to officiate as Commandant, vice Brevet-Colonel A. E. S. Searle, granted leave, or until further orders. Dated 21st August.

127th Baluch Light Infantry.—Major W. M. Southey is detailed for special duty in connection with the disposal of the records of the late Bombay Army. Dated 1st November.

THE body of an engine-man named John William Norman has been found at the bottom of the pit shaft at Dinnington Colliery. No one witnessed the accident. Norman fell a distance of nearly 500 feet.

THE WAYSIDE-INN OF THE EMPIRE.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS DINNER IN LONDON.

Victim of Others' Gambling.

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK CHARGES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The Straits Settlements Dinner was held last night, and about one hundred and fifty guests were present.

Mr. Shelford, who occupied the chair, in proposing the toast of "Prosperity to the Straits Settlements and Malay States," deprecated losing faith in the future because of the depression of the past year.

He declared that the outburst against the Shipping Conference had been exaggerated, and said he hoped that the charges of the Tanjong Pagar Dock would be reduced, thus removing the stigma that Singapore was the most expensive port in the East.

He condemned the Banks assisting Chinese in gambling on the Tin Exchange, and, in conclusion, urged the development of the Malay States.

Mr. Fort, replying, said there was no reason to fear for the future.

The method of government of the Malay States must, he said, be reconsidered, and he suggested the formation of a Joint Advisory Board for this purpose.

Lord Crewe, replying to the toast of the guests, said he felt the greatest interest in the Straits as the chief wayside-inn of the Empire."

It was hard, he said, that the Straits should suffer more from other peoples' gambling than their own. He believed that the operations at Tanjong Pagar were carried out in the best possible manner, and that every effort was made to utilize local knowledge.

Lord Crewe agreed as to the closeness of interest between the Malay States and the Straits, and paid a tribute to the Malay Sultans, the Resident, and to Sir John Anderson and Sir Cecil Clements-Smith.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

Luncheon at the Guildhall.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The King and Queen of Sweden lunched at the Guildhall to-day.

An address was presented and speeches were delivered emphasizing the kinship and affinities of the two peoples.

OLD ETONIANS' MEMORIAL.

The King Opens the New Building.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

King Edward opened to-day the memorial erected by Old Etonians in memory of schoolfellows who died during the South African War.

It consists of a memorial hall and library opposite to the Upper School and has seating accommodation for 1,100.

PRINCE OF WALES AND THE HYDERABAD DISASTER.

Handsome Donation.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The Prince of Wales has given £100 to the Hyderabad Relief Fund.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

No Need for a Larger Garrison.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Captain Faber, Member for Andover, asked Mr. Haldane whether, in view of the state of affairs in India, he would delay the return Home of troops in South Africa, would despatch reinforcements to India beyond the ordinary drafts, and would retain time-expired men in India.

Mr. Haldane replied that he was not aware of anything necessitating the steps suggested.

FLOODS IN ITALY.

Calabria again a Victim.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Serious floods have occurred in Sicily and Calabria. Houses have been demolished and hundreds of people rendered homeless.

A number of fatalities are reported.

ZULU CHIEF SENTENCED TO DEATH.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

The Special Court at Greytown, which is trying the Zulu Chiefs connected with the recent rising, has sentenced the Chief Mjombolwana to death for the murder of a friendly Chief.

NEW BISHOP OF TOKIO.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

The Bishop of Dorking has been appointed to succeed Bishop Awdry of South Tokio, who has resigned owing to ill-health.

THE POWERS AND SERVIA.

Appeal for Peace.

AUSTRIAN ATTITUDE RESENTED.

TURKISH PROGRAMME FOR THE CONFERENCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

The Powers have made renewed representations to Servia, recommending her to preserve peace and to withdraw her troops from the Austrian frontier.

Servia has replied complaining of the insults offered to the Servian Royal Family in the Austrian Press and theatres, and pointing to Austria's military preparations.

LATER.

In a further reply to the Powers Servia denies that troops have been stationed on the frontier or that bands have been formed, and says that she will seriously endeavour to prevent their formation.

Turkey has presented to the Powers her programme for submission to the European Conference.

The programme comprises seven points, namely, the revision of the status of Rumelia and also of Bulgaria, including the question of the Rumelian tribute, the status of Bosnia and Herzegovina, compensation to Servia and Montenegro, the abrogation of articles 23 and 61 of the Treaty of Berlin, the modification of the capitulations and the revision of article 29 of the Treaty as desired by Montenegro.

A BANKING AMALGAMATION

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

It is announced that the London City and Midland and the North and South Wales Banks have amalgamated with a capital of £18,000,000.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Practical Agreement Imperilled.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

Recent concessions by Anglicans and Nonconformists resulted in a practical agreement and compromise on the Education Bill, but a fresh hitch has arisen owing to a new point being raised by the Archbishop of Canterbury which threatens to imperil the Bill.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

To be Raised in London and Paris.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

Half of the new Japanese Loan will be issued in London to-morrow at 97, and half in Paris on the 23rd instant.

The Loan will be devoted to the development of Korea.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 19.

The death is announced of General Sir Godfrey Clerk.

[General Sir Godfrey Clerk, K.C.V.O., C.B., entered the Army in 1851. He served with the Rifle Brigade in the Indian Mutiny and North-West Frontier Campaign. Sir Gofrey was Adjutant-General of the Madras Army (1880-85), Assistant Military Secretary at Headquarters (1886-87), and D. A. G. to the Forces (1887-92). In the latter year he was transferred to the Home establishment, where he held charge of the Belfast District till 1893, being appointed, four years later, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, which post he relinquished in 1900. Sir Godfrey, who commanded the Rifle Brigade, was Extra Equerry and Groom-in-Waiting to His Majesty, retiring in 1902, when he received his knighthood. Sir Godfrey was the son of the late Sir George Russell Clerk, and was 73 years of age.]

SIR LOUIS DANE.

Visit to Dera Ghazi Khan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 19.

Sir Louis Dane visited Dera Ghazi Khan on Tuesday. A Municipal address was presented recounting the calamities of the town and thanking the Lieutenant-Governor for his sympathy and asking that building sites in the new city be granted free and a railway constructed for conveying materials to the new city.

In reply His Honour expressed his sympathy with the citizens and said that land for the new city could be given free of cost only to the poor, but he would order the construction of a mono-railway line for carriage of material. The first thing to see to, however, was whether the proposed site was a suitable place for the construction of the new city, whether it was free from Soma, and whether water was pure and wholesome.

THE PRESS CASE.

Accused Convicted.

FOUR YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 19.

After long deliberation the jury in the Simla Shooting Case brought in a verdict of guilty of attempted murder, with strong recommendation to mercy on the ground of the greatest provocation.

The accused was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

ILLNESS OF LADY CLARKE.

CONDITION SERIOUS.

Grave Cause for Anxiety.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 19.

I greatly regret to state that Lady Clarke is seriously ill at Mahableshwar. In view of her condition it was found imperative to summon medical assistance. Accordingly Major Evans from Bombay and Surgeon-Lieutenant Prescott, House Surgeon, Sassoon Hospital, left for Mahableshwar on Tuesday to attend Her Excellency in consultation with Captain Lucas, R.A.M.C. It is probable that Colonel Burke, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon, will leave Poona to-day on the same mission. The melancholy intelligence coming so soon after Her Excellency's return to India will cause widespread regret, especially as Her Excellency contemplated a trip to Northern India shortly in company with several guests at Government House.

The following official bulletin was issued late last night :—

"Her Excellency is seriously indisposed and her condition gives rise to considerable anxiety."

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

Large Irrigation Project.

RISE IN PRICE OF "MITAFIFI."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 19.

Very little business has been put through during the week. Prices rule abnormally high for all produce, and business has consequently been very restricted. The natives decline to sell the produce, both of ready and new crop, except at very high prices, and shippers are consequently not inclined to saddle themselves with tonnage.

Mr. Benton, Inspector-General of Irrigation, has been deputed to Sind to examine the large irrigation project in contemplation on the Indus, and the Sukkur weir in particular.

The Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General, in charge of the department of Revenue and Agriculture and the Public Works Department, also accompanied Mr. Benton as far as Sukkur, and the Commissioner in Sind with the local Irrigation officers also proceeded to Sukkur on Tuesday last to meet the officials of the Government of India in conference.

The object of the deputation, no doubt, is to minimise the delay inseparable from a consideration of gigantic irrigation works which are now recognised as indispensable for the development of the agricultural interest of the Province.

The sale by public auction of Egyptian cotton grown in Sind will be held at Mirpur Khas on the 28th instant. The Colonisation Officer, Jamrao Canals, states that Mitafifi, which last year only obtained about Rs. 11 per maund of seed cotton, was graded afterwards in Egypt at 25 per cent. above "fully good, fair," and that it was therefore considerably of more value. He hopes buyers will notice this and give a fair market value, in order to encourage the cultivation of this valuable staple.

THE CHINESE THRONE.

Manchu Dynasty Undesirable.

PROTEST FROM RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 19.

Several meetings have been held here by both the Cantonese and Fokinese representatives to protest against a Manchu infant succeeding Kwan Su on the throne of China. These two clans agree in thinking that the dynasty from Manchu to Chinese monarchy is not conducive to good government. They argue that Manchus have lost their country, and being a weak dynasty, they are no longer able to protect their subjects. They also complain that their repeated requests for Consuls to be appointed in foreign countries have been unheeded and that the Chinese in foreign lands are left to the mercy of Foreign Governments. The Chinese here are considering the question of cutting off their queues as a mark of their earnestness in the cause they have taken up. In the Chinese Empire some hundreds of Chinese are to be seen walking about the streets tailless.

SIR ANDREW FRASER.

Farewell Entertainments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

Amongst the farewell entertainments of which Sir Andrew Fraser is to be the recipient during the next few days is a dinner which the members of the Calcutta Club propose to give to His Honour on Saturday, the 28th inst., the hosts comprising both Indians and Anglo-Indians.

The Maharajah of Durbhanga heads the deputation to present a farewell address to the Lieutenant-Governor.

A MODEL LAW COLLEGE.

Sanctioned by Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

The Government of India have sanctioned the establishment of a Model Law College in Calcutta.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

Arrival at Lucknow.

ADDRESS BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 19.

The Viceroy, accompanied by H. E. Lady Minto, Lady Violet Elliot and staff, arrived here this morning at 9 o'clock. The arrival was public and a salute of 31 guns was fired. Their Excellencies were received at the station by His Honour Sir John Hewett, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, and staff, Major-General Sclater, Commanding the Division, Mr. Leslie Porter, Mr. Saunder, Commissioner of Lucknow, and the leading Civil and Military officials and the Talukdars of Oudh.

When all these gentlemen had been presented to the Viceroy and he had inspected the guards-of-honour formed by the Oxfordshire Light Infantry and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Volunteers, the Hon'ble Mr. Rai Sri Ram Bahadur read an address on behalf of the Municipal Council welcoming His Excellency and Lady Minto.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

H. E. the Viceroy, in reply, said :—

"Gentlemen,—It is, as you tell me, over two years since I last visited Lucknow, and I am glad to find myself again in your beautiful city and to receive the hospitable welcome your Municipality has, for a second time, extended to Lady Minto and myself.

AN EVENTFUL PERIOD.

The two years which have passed over our heads have not been uneventful in the history of this Province. You can be justly proud, not only of the progress that has been made, but can look forward with confidence to the promises of the future, for the expenditure of public money has been wisely allotted for the public good. I trust that each succeeding year may bear ample testimony to the success of your endeavours—by the growth of the important works to which you have referred, by improved sanitation and by the advance of education, especially that technical education upon which to the best of my belief the industrial success and consequent comfort and happiness of the people of India so largely depends and the development of which is so near to the heart of your Lieutenant-Governor.

THE FAMINE.

But, Gentlemen, in the midst of all these happy indications of future welfare, I cannot forget that the population of your Province is only now emerging from a long period of scarcity and suffering. The story of every famine must always be a sad one, and the report on famine relief recently issued by the Government of the United Provinces makes it easy enough for one to perceive the intensity of the distress, and the patience and fortitude with which it was met by your people in the cities and in the villages.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT'S FORESIGHT.

But I am glad to say it does something more—it inspires the reader with a sincere admiration for the foresight, the vigilance and the ability which have consistently marked the administration of relief by the local Government under the personal direction of Sir John Hewett. It bears witness to the splendid work done by the European and Indian staff of all grades, under most trying conditions. It tells of the generous assistance so freely rendered by the non-official classes, and it affords an object-lesson by which disaster may be warded off and suffering mitigated by an efficient machinery. I hope your Province may long be spared a recurrence of its recent troubles, and that no cloud will overshadow the advancing prosperity of its people, of whose united loyalty and devotion to the King-Emperor I am well assured.

I thank you again, Gentlemen, for the kind words of your address and the cordiality of your welcome."

Having inspected the decorations of the station, which were composed in a most original way of every description of railway material, from an engine downward, the Viceroy drove away with Sir John Hewett to Government House, escorted by the Royal Dragoons under the command of Colonel De Lisle. Lady Minto followed in the next carriage, accompanied by the Commissioner of Lucknow. At Government House, where they will be the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady Hewett, their Excellencies were received by their hosts and Miss Hewett. There were guards-of-honour of the 8th Rajputs and Lucknow Volunteer Rifles, which were inspected by Lord Minto. Their Excellencies will be present at the races this afternoon, and in the evening the Talukdars will entertain the Viceregal party at a fete in the Kaiser Bagh.

Return to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrives in Calcutta about the 25th instant and holds a meeting of the Executive Council on the 26th, and thereafter returns to Agra.

RAIDS ON BENGALIS.

Refugees in Lucknow.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 19.

Raids on suspected Bengali houses are stated to be causing a Bengali influx into Cawnpore. Some of these immigrants, interviewed, frankly stated that they prefer leaving their homes for a time rather than be dragged into the complications some of their misguided and misinformed countrymen are causing by their murderous and rebellious actions. The refugees strongly deprecate the actions of anarchists.

UNREST IN BENGAL.

Situation to be Discussed.

FURTHER POLICE SEARCHES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

The Home Member and the Home Secretary reach Calcutta to-morrow and the Legislative Member of Council on Tuesday, the 24th, and no time will be lost on their arrival in discussing the situation with the Bengal Government, preliminary to its being taken up in the Executive Council on the 26th, when the Viceroy will also be present.

Further Police searches are reported in the Northern quarter of Calcutta to-day, but the results have not yet transpired.

ANARCHY IN BENGAL.

British Soldiers for Police Duties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

The "Englishman" learns that the Bengal Government have arranged for the services of 200 British soldiers for police duties in Calcutta.

SATYENDRA NATH BOSE.

Appeal to Privy Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

Preparations continue in Bengali quarters of Calcutta to make next Saturday a day of mourning in connection with the execution of Satyendra Nath Bose.

Telegrams were sent yesterday, on behalf of Satyendra Nath Bose, to the Viceroy and the local Government, praying for the postponement of his execution to admit of an appeal to the Privy Council.

LAW OF CONSPIRACY.

Modification Desired.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL NEEDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades Association and the Anglo-Indian Defence Association on Tuesday addressed a joint telegram to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, urging the following measures in view of the continuance of the anarchist movement, namely,: (1) the immediate establishment of a Special Tribunal of the High Court Judges to deal summarily with anarchist offences ; (2) that properly recorded confessions made by approvers in such cases should be admitted as evidence even if approver himself has been murdered prior to cross-examination ; and (3) that the Indian Law of Conspiracy be modified to bring it into conformity with the provisions of the English Law.

A reply has to-day been received from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy, expressing His Excellency's thanks for these joint suggestions and stating that they are receiving the Viceroy's serious consideration.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

Aditional Judge Needed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

Some strengthening of the Calcutta High Court has become imperative in view of the inspection work that has to be performed by the Judges ; and in the probable event of the adoption of some such suggestion as that just put forward by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Calcutta Trades Association and the Anglo-Indian Defence Association for the appointment of a Special Tribunal of the Court for the trial of anarchist cases by summary process, a further addition to the number of Judges may have to be made. It is understood that proposals are already before the Secretary of State for the appointment of one extra Judge.

CALCUTTA CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Trial of Chowdhuri.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

Mr. Justice Stephen presides at the Calcutta High Court Criminal Sessions, which commence next Monday.

The principal case is that against Chowdhuri, for his attempted assassination of Sir Andrew Fraser.

RAJA BHURE SINGH.

Appointed to Viceroy's Council.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 19.

Raja Bhure Singh, Chief of Chamba, who, according to Calcutta announcement, will succeed Tikka Sahib Ripdaman Singh of Nabha as member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, was born in 1869. For several years before he succeeded, about four years ago, his elder brother Raja Sham Singh, as ruler of the picturesque little hill state known as Chamba, he acted as Prime Minister to his brother. He was educated at first privately and then at the Aitchison Chiefs College. In January, 1901, he was made a C.I.E., and five years later the title of K.C.S.I. was conferred on him.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

MAJOR LLOYD JONES, 112th Infantry, to hold charge of the office of Assistant Political Resident at Perim, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the office, pending further orders.

Mr. E. Priestley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, has been allowed an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Poona.

Mr. J. S. Collet, I.C.S., Assistant Collector in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district and is invested, under Section 37 of the C. P. Code with Power to make orders as to the first offenders (Section 562), and is also appointed to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the administration of the Government of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. G. S. Henderson, Second Deputy Director of Agriculture, is granted privilege leave for two months, from 16th November or the subsequent date, on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. M. Macmillan, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Kaira, is allowed privilege leave for 21 days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for six months from 14th September.

Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. L. Graham. I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty.

Under the Glanders and Farcy Act, Mr. F. Gracias, C.B.V.C., to act as Inspector for the whole of the City of Bombay, vice Mr. P. DeSouza, deputed for duty at Aden, with effect from 7th November.

Mr. Frederick William Lloyd to pilot vessels in the Port of Bombay.

The Right Reverend Edwin James Palmer, M.A., D.D., Bishop of Bombay, arrived at Bombay on the 13th November and was installed in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas, Bombay, on the 17th idem.

The Reverend H. S. Stephenson, B.A., is appointed Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind).

The Reverend Percival Robert Brinton, M.A., has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India a Chaplain on probation on the Bombay Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The Honourable Mr. T. J. Strangman, B. A., LL.B. (Cantab)., Barrister-at-Law, to be a Member of the Government Law School, Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Jennings, M.D., D. P. H., I.M.S., to act as Surgeon-in-charge Gokaldas Tejpal Native General Hospital, in addition to his special duty in connection with the Medical Congress, Bombay, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Hejel, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., proceeding on leave pending further orders.

Captain C. C. Murison, L.R.C.S. and P., I.M.S., is granted from the date of relief, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date, and six months study leave in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence upto two years.

Mr. Ardeshir Rustomji Dalal, appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India a Member of His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 14th November and has been appointed Assistant Collector of Dharwar.

Captain W. H. Cazaly, B.A., M.B., B.S., (Lond.) I.M.S., on relief by Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. L. Arnim, D.P.H., I.M.S., to act as Duputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Sind Registration District pending further orders.

Mr. R. T. Harrison is, on return from leave, appointed Executive Engineer, Shikarpur Canals District.

"THE TALK OF THE TOWN."

LAST night at the Empire Theatre Mr. Ward produced "The Talk of the Town," a rollicking farce full of fun from beginning to end. The whole movement of the play depends in a great measure upon the exercise of hypnotic powers by a German professor, who has been called upon by a reverend old gentleman who has forsaken the giddy pathways of his youth, to exercise his skill upon a supposed young man about town, with the object of compelling the latter to give up his evening for the benefit of his wife. Monetary considerations weigh with the professor, who turns the tables upon the old gentleman, mesmerises him, and reduces him to the position of a skittish member of society, who takes a very tolerant view of the action of humankind in pursuit of pleasure. It is unnecessary to more fully outline the plot of the play, suffice it to say that it is cast throughout "in lighter vein." The play was the more appreciated last night because it gave Mr. Ward as Andrew Fallalove, J.P., a thousand chances of proving his merit as an actor, and he missed none of them. His mesmerised existence enabled him as "Jack the Flier" to do some good dance turns, and make love to the girls with wonderful drollery. The climax of his absurdities was reached when he took part in a "go" with Peter Sledge, the champion heavy-weight pugilist. It is questionable whether any more laughable travesty of a boxing contest has ever been put upon the stage than the bout with gloves between Sledge and the old fellow.

It was gratifying to see a far better house last night as regards the stalls though otherwise the audience was extremely disappointing. One so seldom has the opportunity of a good laugh in Bombay that it is sad to see the opportunity missed when it comes. We have given an indication of what the play is and no more can be expected where a farce is concerned, but to those who are wise enough to go to-night we can promise the best of entertainments.

As already announced the Ward Comedy Company after a fortnight of pure comedy and farce will give a variety entertainment on Saturday as a winding up night, and, as will be seen from the programme published in another column, an excellent bill is provided. Miss Grace Palotta will sing "Mary" from the "New Clown" and later will dance with Mr. Ward in the Spanish dance from the "Man from Mexico," which was so appreciated at the performances last week, and also the popular duet "Strolling" from the "New Clown." Mr. Ward will also sing and dance "Nobody" and with Miss Palotta and Mr. Eldred play the short comedy drama "The Vagabond," which has a reputation of its own and is said to offer the best part which Mr. Ward plays. Amongst other items is the "Toreador" song from "Carmen" to be sung by Mr. Beattie who has a particularly good and well trained voice, Miss Celia Ghiloni will sing "Lilacs" and "A Wee Bit Sky," and several other members of the Company will also appear. A special late train to Bandra has been arranged for the night and we hope that the house will be filled to overflowing to make some amends for the neglect that has been shown to this undoubtedly excellent Company.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Protest Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

A meeting is to be held in the Calcutta Town Hall next Monday to protest against the treatment of Indians in the Transvaal.

THE FAR EAST.

Foochow Opium Scandals.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

THERE has been of late quite a stir in connexion with the campaign against opium. Owing to the fact that the Viceroy of Foochow province and many of his officers were addicted to the habit it was found extremely hard for those who were fighting opium to make the progress they desired. It was at last openly declared that the movement must fall through and a great many who had given up its use began again to smoke opium, with the result that private and secret dens were opened. Recently orders have come from Peking which have made the Viceroy responsible for those under him, and as a result he called all his leading officials who had ever been known to use opium, into Foochow for consultation ; and it is said, they were peremptorily ordered to break off the habit.

The Viceroy himself, made his attempt to rid himself of opium and as a result it is reported through the Sia Huoi, which seems to be a perfectly reliable source, that orders have just reached Foochow removing him from his position because of his failure to carry out in his own case the orders from Peking. Stringent steps are also being taken with all of standing who are found smoking opium.

FROM DAY TO DAY.

Just at this time there is a great amount of persecution of the Christian Churches in the Hokchiang, Ngusheng and Haitang districts on account of the Autumnal idol processions. The Viceroy has, however, issued an edict strictly prohibiting all idol processions or the compulsion of Christians or non-Christians to pay money for these purposes, under the threat of dire punishment. There has been an unprecedented amount of small-pox in Foochow this year and it has been exceptionally fatal among all classes. At present the cholera is making considerable inroads among the people and seems to be gaining ground continually. Recently a young man died of this disease in the Anglo-Chinese college, but there have since been no signs of a recurrence of the disease among the students. In some cases whole villages have been depopulated either by death or by flight to escape the cholera. Diphtheria is also making great ravages among the Chinese, but so far as we have heard none of the foreigners has yet suffered from it.

OPIUM REFORM.

We congratulate ourselves that the gentry in Chekiang have been so energetic about carrying out the anti-opium Edicts. The officials put out proclamations promptly, but these would not have been effective without the active assistance of the gentry. Only a short time ago our city was one of the worst opium-smoking cities in this part of China. The shops were places of rendezvous for friends who engaged in a social smoke as they would take a social cup of tea. The shops closed just after the Government took the matter in hand, but a good many were run clandestinely, some of them being in the second storey of very innocent-looking houses. The gentry appointed representative men on the different streets to act as detectives in searching out all such places in their respective neighbourhoods. This plan was mentioned in a former letter. I now learn that the result is that very few, if any, smoking shops are being run "sub rosa." A Chinese friend who has been investigating the situation says that it is difficult to get accurate information because many people do not know and those who do will not tell the facts. It seems, however, that there are now not more than from fifty to sixty shops where the boiled opium is on sale. This is bought by the man-smokers who have made no attempt break off the habit. No register of smokers is kept by the officials, so that it is not possible to give an estimate of the number who still continue to use the drug. It is very plain that the habit is diminishing. The percentage of regular smokers will decrease very rapidly as the older generation passes away, the younger members of the present generation not having the same opportunities and temptations to become smokers as their fathers and older brothers.

NATIVE CULTIVATION.

I am told by reliable authorities that more than fifty per cent. of the opium consumed here is native opium. A great deal of this is imported from out parts of the country. I am glad to say that the area given over to the cultivation of the poppy in this prefecture has been much lessened since the people were warned that the business had to be given up. It is said that there is not a fourth as much land devoted to this culture as there was only two years ago. The imperial edicts and the warnings sent out from the anti-opium office have had something to do with this, but, as this was at one time the most profitable crop that farmers can produce, it is mainly the falling off in the demand that is bringing them gradually to abandon the culture. The poppy was never cultivated in this prefecture to the same extent that it is in other parts of the province and it seems safe to prophesy that it will soon be entirely a thing of the past.

MORPHIA.

Though there are anti-opium remedies galore on sale in the city many of which may contain morphine though this is denied by those who have planted them—the morphine habit has not got any hold on our people. Morphia is not on sale in any of the drug stored here unless it is sold secretly. The instruments for its habitual use, which are so common in some places, are not seen here and the people do not seem to have any knowledge of them. May they long remain in ignorance of the hypodermic needle!

UNREST IN SHANTUNG.

The reports of unrest in Shantung province which have been heard from time to time are not altogether without foundation. There is much irritation and dissatisfaction in regard to various questions. It is not easy to sift it all out and find just what is true, but the Government is evidently contemplating a considerable increase in the taxes ; which is rather a serious matter in view of the abnormally high cost of living, particularly as regards the wages of coolies and servants generally. There is also constant irritation over the mining concessions which the German Government holds. The Chinese feel more and more keenly the fact of their being shut out from mining privileges for ten miles on either side the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway. They are like to continue to feel this still more as time goes on. One wonders whether the rather doubtful value of the monopoly which this condition gives will compensate for the irritation and ill-feeling which will more and more grow out of it. To one entirely outside the influence of any personal interest in the matter, it would seem that some wise and helpful adjustments might well be made here, which would very materially add to the good feeling. Governor Yuan is to come to Tsingtao this week, no doubt to attempt to make things move more smoothly, but whatever may be done it seems true that the Chinese will submit to the present conditions only because they are not on a position to pursue any aggressive policy. Matters have not come to an actual boycott, but they are dangerously near it ; and many lines of business are practically in that predicament already. The authorities are apparently afraid of seeming weak if they grant any concession, and the alternative is the danger of their being forced into an absolutely wrong position.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

There is no definite information of how the venture of running two through trains a day to Tsinanfu is succeeding. It adds something to the convenience of a small class, but generally speaking the arrangement is rather an inconvenient one. The fast (1) train leaves half an hour before the other with the result that all the passengers, for both trains crowd into the station, making it most unpleasant, and even difficult, to board the train. It is rather unfortunate too that there are no provisions for the comfort of lady passengers. One who got on the train at the harbour station, some five minutes from the main station, found every place in both first and second class reeking

with tobacco smoke, with no prospect of relief. For one who is sensitive to smoke to be obliged to endure it for eleven hours is rather trying.

TREMENDOUS FLOODS IN HONGKONG.

To add to the typhoons the rains over the south part of the Kuangtung Province have been persistent and exceedingly heavy, with a consequent repetition of the sad experiences so disastrous to the Chinese four months ago. The whole of the lowlying parts of the delta have been flooded, and very great damage has been done. We can never know what lives have been lost in these experiences, but the papers tell of many people, and an enormous amount of property washed away. It is not so much that the dykes have given way this time, as that the waters have overflowed the river banks. These parts of the delta are so near the sea that the waters usually drain off rapidly. But the prevalent east winds drove the sea water up into the many waterways of the delta, and then the terrific rains filled the whole plain with water, and in some cases it rose ten Chinese feet above the usual high level for spring tides. In many cases the water rose to the lintels of the houses, and thousands of the people had to break holes through their roofs in order to escape from a watery grave. Of course, at once, the many benevolent societies have been again at work, and are doing what they can to help their distressed countrymen.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

It may be remembered that when the great typhoon struck Hongkong, in July, several houses fell at Yaumati, and killed some Chinese. The authorities decided to prosecute the architects, because it was alleged that the houses fell as the result of bad work, for which the architects were responsible. The houses had not long been built. This was not the first case by any means in which houses had fallen during heavy rains, and there seemed to be a feeling that some inquiry should be made with a view to ascertaining whether there had been negligence. The case has been in Court for some time, and this week a decision was arrived at. The magistrate pointed out, with considerable clearness that ere the verdict of manslaughter could be brought in, these things must be proved. First, that death was due to collapse; secondly, that collapse was substantially due to bad work; thirdly that the bad work was due to gross or criminal negligence. In order that a verdict of manslaughter might be returned the negligence must be "gross." After forty minutes absence the jury found that there was sufficient evidence that the deceased were killed by the collapse. Moreover, the majority of the jury found that there had been gross negligence on the part of the architect. Mr. Bird was then committed for trial. Bail was accepted in dols. 1,000.

ANTI-MONARCHISTS AGAIN.

The Peking gendarmerie have arrested in the Ch'unho Hotel in the Capital, two suspicious characters, named Chen and Yuan, who are suspected of being revolutionary agents. Suspicion was aroused by the actions of the two men who visited several tailors' shops in Peking with the object of ordering no less than eight hundred uniforms of a peculiar cut and colour.

A QUESTION OF FINANCE.

In a repart to the Throne H. E. Hsu Shih-chang Viceroy of Manchuria, states that the Forest Timber company, to be composed conjointly of Chinese and Japanese, will require at least Tls. 1,500,000 from the Chinese side. The Viceroy further states that in conjunction with the Waiwupu, he has made arrangements for a loan of Tls. 1,100,000 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation which only awaits the consent of the Throne to become an accomplished fact. With reference to the Tls. 500,000 which the Ministry of Finance has apportioned from the Tairen and Shanghai Customs towards the capital of the Forest Timber Company in question, Viceroy Hsu Shih-chang suggests that this money should be devoted towards coal mining and the payment to Japan for telegraph lines set up by that country in Manchuria.

PIRACIES OUTSIDE WOOSUNG.

Junks entering Shanghai for Chekiang ports have lately reported to the city authorities that a fleet of piratical craft has been waylaying and pillaging junks on the Chekiang Kiangsu Coast and a gunboat is asked for to patrol that part of the coast. It is now stated that a junk laden with gravel destined for the Huangpu Conservancy works was attacked by pirates last week who shot several of the junkmen and carried all that was of any value from the junk.

THE DALAI LAMA.

It is stated from Peking that their Majesties have been receiving quite a number of confidential memorials from various Viceroys and Governors advising the Throne not to load the Buddhist Pontiff with too many presents and marks of the Imperial favour as the Pontiff may tend to think that "China is afraid of giving umbrage to the Tibetans through their Dalai Lama."

THE QUESTION OF MANCHU UNEMPLOYED.

It is reported from Peking that H. E. Tseng Chi who was recently appointed Tartar General o Canton, is to be also given the posts of Land Reclamation Commissioner and Commissioner of Mines in Kuangtung province. This intended to enable him to give employment and work to the disestablished Manchus of Canton. It will be remembered that a part of the scheme to fuse the Chinese and Manchu races—a thing hitherto impossible on account of the exclusive military organisation of the latter and other privileges not given to Chinese—is to disestablish the Manchu military organization, which would throw a large number of unemployed Manchus into the hands of the Government, especially as Manchus have hitherto been prohibited from learning a trade or handicraft as being beneath them. To overcome the difficulty it is proposed to put them to cultivate and reclaim the waste lands of the various provinces and to make them interested in mining work.

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

Negotiations are now in progress between M Korostovetz, the new Russian Minister to Peking, and the Waiwupu regarding the regulations to be enforced in the Russian Municipality of Harbin and on the question of inland navigation in Northern Manchuria. M. Korostovetz has an intimate knowledge of Chinese affairs and has already won the good opinion of the Chinese by his courteous manner. In addition to matters under discussion with the Japanese Legation the Waiwupu is also in conference with the British Minister, regarding the working of coal mines in the district of Lanchou. For the time being the Waiwupu will be without the services of H. E. Liang Tun-yen who will be absent from the capital for some weeks in connexion with the visit of the American Fleet to Amoy.

THE KALGAN RAILWAY.

H. E. Cheng Pi, President of Posts and Communications, has issued instructions, to Taotai Chan Tien-yu, Director and Chief Engineer of the Peking-Kalgan Railway to send out reliable men to survey the route from Kalgan to Kueihuacheng and then to Kulun (Urga, Capital of Mongolia) and Kiakhta (on the Russo-Chinese frontier). The intention of the Ministry is that after the completion of the Chingchang line, before the end of 1909, if the expectations of Taotai Chan are realized, work at once should be undertaken to extend the railway to the above-named cities, still exclusively with Chinese money and under Chinese supervision. Kueihuacheng is in Shansi, and the Ministry proposes to extend the line to Kansu, Hsinkiang and Ili, thus making it the North-Western great trunk line in China, according to the suggestion of H. E Cheng Pi. Like the Chingchang railway the proposed important extension in Shansi and Mongolia will be built with funds to be derived from the surplus of the annual profits of the Imperial Railways of North China. It is estimated that about Tls. 20,000,000 will be required for this purpose. In view of the general financial depression in every part of China, however, it is doubtful whether the Ministry will be able for the present to undertake its ambitious object. The scheme has the support of the Ministry of War from a military point of view, for in the event of hostilities in Mongolia and the north-western parts of the Chinese Empire, the line would be invaluable for the transport of troops.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

It appears to be understood that the arrival of Mr. Ijuin, the new Japanese Minister, is to be the signal for the inauguration of a pacific policy on the part of Japan towards China with a view to establishing more friendly relations between the two nations. According to one official of the Waiwupu the Chinese Government has received private reports from the Chinese Minister in Tokio which even hold out hopes of a settlement of the Chientao dispute. H. E. Hu Wei-teh, therefore, advises the Waiwupu to lose no time in pushing the question with Mr. Ijuin.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The Late Sir Hurkissandas Norotamdas.

An adjourned monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding.

The President at the outset remarked that since they had last met there, they had heard with a feeling of deep regret the news of the death of Sir Hurkissandas Narotamdas, an old and esteemed member of the Corporation, who served on the Board for a period of twenty-eight years and worked as a member of the Standing Committee for over seven years. During that period he had proved himself a useful and capable member, and in that capacity had served the Bombay public in various ways. The President then called upon the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta to move the usual proposition for the adjournment.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that there were occasions when the Corporation had now and again to put on record the services rendered by their late members, and unfortunately that was one of those occasions. It was with a deep feeling of regret that they received the sad news of the death of one of their most esteemed and oldest of members, —he meant Sir Hurkissandas Narotamdas. The deceased gentleman was a man of great ability, which almost seemed to be a part of his nature, which never failed him to make himself generally useful. Whenever there was any quarrel or a dispute, his good nature and abilities enabled him to intervene and bring about friendly negotiations. That part of the work was never of a trivial character. It demanded high abilities and a knack of pleasing both the parties. Such qualities the late Sir Hurkissandas possessed, which always stood him in good stead and proved him a useful member of the Society. As the President had already told them, Sir Hurkissandas was a member of the Corporation for twenty-eight years,—a period longer than which no other member of the Corporation can lay claim to, except himself. He need hardly state that during these years Sir Hurkissandas performed useful service in the cause of the city, though during the latter years he was not so active as he was years ago. Through his cordial and active attitude he took one of the most prominent positions in those years, when be was a staunch supporter of the late Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, the late Mr. Naoroji Fardoonji and the late Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali. In matters, Municipal, he always gave those gentlemen an active support, and in the numerous public affairs of the early seventies and eighties, Sir Hurkissandas was a prominent figure. One of the most improtant services he always rendered in the cause of public was coaxing money out of the pockets of the rich for charitable purposes, in works of which character no function was more useful than collecting money. It was most unfortunate that death had snatched him away from them in his prime of life, for he died at the age of fifty-eight. From the activity he showed they all thought he was going to live very long, but they had no voice against Providence. The speaker then moved:—

"That the Corporation have received with deep regret the sad news of the death of their esteemed colleague, Sir Hurkissondas Narotumdas, Kt., who, as member of the Corporation for 28 years and a member of the Standing Committee for over seven years and generally as a leading public spirited citizen, rendered valuable service to the city in divers spheres of public usefulness. (2) That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavement. (3) That as a mark of respect to the deceased councillor the meeting do adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition, endorsing the remarks of the last speaker.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola associated himself with the previous speakers in the very deserving tribute that was paid to the memory of the deceased. The city had sustained a serious loss in the demise of one whom they were all proud to have amongst them.

Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, remarked that as regards himself personally, Sir Hurkissandas always appealed to him as a highly representative example of that perfection of manners which was still a most prominent characteristic of the educated citizens of Bombay,—a type, which he hoped would continue in the future to be as highly represented in the Corporation as it had been during the time it was his privilege to be connected with the civic affairs of Bombay.

Mr. D. E. Wacha observed that the late Sir Hurkissandas was a striking instance of a public spirited citizen who worked night and day. His efforts were greatly instrumental in the founding of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, and helped Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji materially in raising the Lord Ripon Memorial Fund.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik said that the late Sir Harkissandas, as the previous speakers had stated, was a useful citizen in the true sense of terms. The speaker had the privilege of enjoying the deceased gentleman's personal friendship ever since he was a baby as Sir Hurkissandas was the first friend of his late father. It was really unfortunate that the Hindu Community, and especially the Hindus of Bombay had lost in one day two of their most important and influential members,—he meant Sir Hurkissandas Narotumdas and Mr. Virchund Deepchund. It would be very hard to replace their loss. Sir Hurkissandas always thought twice before he associated himself once with any movement, and when he associated himself with it the movement was considered more than half successful from its outset. Those who knew him, knew well that they could depend on his adivce and assistance in all emergencies.

The proposition was then put to the vote and was carried unanimously with due solemnity.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

E.-B. AND N.-W. RAILWAYS.

Changes in Staff.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

Mr. Cowie, Manager, Eastern-Bengal State Railway, proceeds Home on leave next month, Colonel C. A. R. Brown officiating.

Major Waghson becomes Deputy Manager, North-Western Railway.

Mr. G. Denehars, from leave, succeeds Mr. Savory as Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Lahore.

Mr. R. C. Dyson will be confirmed as Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway.

A goods train laden with heavy plates for the battleship "Collingwood," now being built at Devonport, broke in two near Reston (Berwickshire). Seeing that his train was divided, the driver slowed down, and the rear portion crashed into the few trucks that remained attached to the engine. The guard —Hector Munro, of Glasgow—was injured, and had to be removed to Berwick Infirmary, and about a dozen of the trucks were dashed to pieces.

THE SUPERNATURAL IN INDIA.

IN REFERENCE TO SPORT.

The natives of India have a firm belief in the supernatural writes Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot, Inspector-General of Forest to the Government of India in the Temple Bar, and, if we take that term as applying to occurrences inexplicable by any natural law with which we are at present acquainted, it may be granted that they have a wider range for startling experiences than we, hampered by the civilisation of the West, can ever hope for. It is, however, with the supernatural as we understand it that this article deals, for in India, the ignorant villager often accepts as a matter of course occurrences marvellous enough in our eyes; whilst those individuals who by self abnegation have at least in their own belief attained to powers denied to the majority consider their special gifts to be the resonable result of the triumph of the spirit over the flesh.

It had been my fate to wander for many years in the jungles and waste places of Northern India where also the fakir or religious mendicant resorts to avoid the temptations of the world, perhaps to pass years in silent introspection. My life was spent in carrying out the duties of a forest officer and in hunting big game; this is the mortification of the flesh with a view to rising to a higher plane of existence, and I confess to a feeling of sympathy and respect for one who, unarmed and alone, could complacently camp out in forests infested with wild beasts, trusting to his divinites for his life and to the rare passer by for his subsistence. I had long known that some of these wanderers claimed the power of calling to a given spot any of the denizens of the jungle, but I had never put their powers to the test, for they invariably insisted on extorting a promise that the animal should not suffer for its obedience. I then considered that to see and not to kill would be intolerable to a keen sportsman, but age and experience have altered my views and I regret my lost opportunities.

It was, however, my good fortune in the month of April some fifteen years ago, to meet with an individual who undoubtely possessed a certain

POWER OVER THE WILD ANIMALS

in his vicinity, and who did not scruple to use it to his own profit. I cannot say how this power was acquired, though I doubt if it was the result of self-mortification, and incline rather to the firm belief of the neighbouring villagers, who attributed it to witchcraft. I had organised a small shooting party into Nepal in that year; my only companion was my friend B——, a good sportsman but a hasty shot; whilst our outfit consisted of two howdah and four smaller elephants to form the line of beaters. With such a small party we did not expect much sport in that land of swamp and forest; we anticipated a week's tour in a new country with a little shooting to enliven the marches; and crossing the border we encamped near a village about eight miles in Nepal. My orderlies visited the village and returned with the usual news that the villagers knew of no tigers in the vicinity; they added however that they had discovered an old man who made his living by selling charms to protect the cattle against any tiger they might chance to meet in their pasture grounds. The two statements did not agree. But I knew that the villagers would give no information as to the whereabouts of a tiger because in the first place they believed that the tiger would learn their treachery and make matters extremely disagreeble in the future; whilst, secondly, they did not desire any strangers to camp near their village.

When we remember that there still exists a belief in the transmigration of souls, and that the body of a tiger frequently envelops the spirit of a bold bad man of the past, the sentiments of the unsophisticated peasantry may be more readily understood. The charm vendor, however, readily appeared when sent for, and proved to be a wizened, emaciated, feeble old person who made no promises save that he would join the hunt on the morrow, and asked for nothing but a goat, a bottle of rum to sacrifice to his deities. Both these delicacies were supplied; I am unaware how he disposed of them, but next morning his bleary eyes and shaking hand were evidences of a night passed in

VIGILS, EITHER FESTIVE OR PRAYERFUL.

He first begged to be placed on the largest elephant as he remarked that the tigers would specially resent his appearance as their enemy, and next drawing from his girdle a small copper bell he suspended it tinkling from finger and thumb, muttering at the same time some unintelligible sentences; then after apparently receiving whispered instructions he silently led the way through the forest, followed by the sportsmen, whose feelings varied between shamefacedness and contempt.

I must explain that at this season of the year the forest has already been devastated by jungle fires and only here and there are patches of unburnt grass left either by accident or on account of the dampness of the locality. As a male tiger stands some three and a half feet high and weighs about six hundred pounds, I was both astonished and angry when the tiger charmer stopped at the edge of a small patch of grass which might have concealed a pig or deer, but certainly could not, in my opinion, afford suitable cover for a tiger. When I represented this to the old man he merely replied: "The tiger is there," and we traversing the grass, passed out on the other side without discovering any living creature. We again appealed to our leader to cease his fooling and take us to a more suitable spot, but were met by the same stolid reply.

There was nothing to be done but to try again, and this time we discovered an immense tiger lying crouched between two elephants. He arose on being discovered and walked slowly in front of the howdah to the edge of the patch of grass, there turning in a dazed way, he calmly regarded us, and fell at once with a bullet behind the shoulder. The extraordinary behaviour of this tiger impressed me more as a sportsman than the proceedings of the old man; but we both acknowledged that the incident was in every way uncanny. It was yet early in the day, and, the bell again sounding, we were led in a bee line to another tiger, which suffered itself to be slaughtered in a similar manner. In five days we bagged

SIX TIGERS

and only desisted because the old man explained that if we killed all the tigers his trade in charms would be ruined. Concluding that virtue lay in the bell, we offered large sums for its purchase; these were sternly declined, the owner protesting that he would not part with it till his death and then only to his son. I attempted to persuade the old man to accompany me back to my forest headquarters, where there were tigers familiar with men, whose cunning so far had proved too much for the hunter, but this also he declined, saying that he was too old to travel. Softened, however, by the handsome present we made him, he consented to teach my orderly a charm which would deliver our own tigers into our hands; with this we were fain to be content, and we parted good friends.

Not many days had elapsed, and the memory of our adventure was still green, when we desired the orderly to prepare the charm, as we intended to slay a very old and cunning tiger, who haunted the vicinity of the forest bungalow. Soon the little rows and circles of rice and spices, lighted with tiny oil lamps, were ready, and incantations were being uttered; then mounting an elephant we wandered along the river bank, where we expected the tiger might be found during the heat of the day. I was full of faith in our venture, resolved in my own mind that if nothing happened it would be due to some error in our incantations; and in this frame of mind I was not surprised to see our tiger arise from beneath a thorn bush in a most unlikely locality, and walk in the usual dazed condition in front of the line of elephants. His appearance and behaviour were greeted with a murmur of satisfaction by the elephant drivers; here, they said, is a beast we have all known for years, and who has already shown himself superior, to our calculations; to-day he is indifferent to his fate; what manner of charm is this that can destroy his sense?

My friend B—had not had his full share of shooting, and I determined that this trophy should fall to his gun. Calling up his elephant therefore, I relinquished my place and followed in the procession which, headed by the tiger, was slowly advancing to the river. It is no doubt trying to one's nerves to see a tiger do everything that in a normal condition he would never think of doing; to see him traverse the sandy banks of a river, and wade across the stream in open day without sign of fear or hurry. But it was still more trying to see B——fire four shots at short range and to watch the tiger calmly mount the opposite bank and disappear in impenetrable grass without a scratch. We had had our show, and lost our opportunity, and silently regained our bunglow, occupied with our own thoughts; we had no charm to ensure straight shooting.

Shortly afterwards I was transferred from these forests and saw

THE OLD TIGER CHARMER

no more. He may be still alive; his assumption of power may have been a deception, but though I have faced many tigers since that time I have never yet seen one behave in a similar way, or yeild up his life with such ease and indifference.

Let us change the scene from the heat and damp of the Nepal Terai to the snows and rocks of the Himalaya, where, at an elevation of fifteen thousand feet, the sportsman in the autumn hunts the mountain sheep, and, if lucky, occasionally gets a glimpse of the wily ounce or of the lovely snow partridge. Here are a few scattered villages, whose inhabitants till the terraced fields for a scanty crop of millet, and tend the apricot and walnut orchards, whence they obtain oil for lighting and cooking, and dried fruits which give a relish to their frugal repasts. In winter they are snowed in for weeks and months at a time in their solid houses of stone slabs, and no doubt they see and hear wonders, dwelling as they do on the roof of the world, that unknown region whence originate many of the powers of good and evil which rule the country below.

Can it be possible that these people, who possess, from our point of view, little morality, and no sense of honour, but who are yet the custodians of the most sacred shrines of Hinduism—who guard the temple at Ganjetri and guide the pilgrim's feet to the source of the Ganges—can it be possible that they, deteriorated as they are, still possess in some little measure the powers attained by their more pious ancestry? How otherwise can we explain the facts that they can converse with each other at distances far beyond the reach of the human voice, that they can to some extent foretell the future, whilst the possession of these faculties is sufficiently common to create no surprise amongst their fellows?

The effects of the cyclone of September 1880, penetrated far into the Himalayas; for three days at an elevation of twelve thousand feet, we, a few natives and myself, lived in peril of our lives amidst torrents of rain, sleet and snow, hearing

THE THUNDER OF LANDSLIPS

and avalanches around us and deafened by the furious rush of water in the valley below. To light a fire was impossible; we waited wearily for annihilation, and subsisted on what tinned meat we still possessed at the conclusion of a hunting trip. On the fourth day the skies cleared, and we eagerly scanned the opposite hillside, to ascertain if the village was still standing. As the sun broke through the heavy banks of clouds, we saw some forlorn individuals on their house roofs, apparently similarly engaged, and my companions at once opened a conversation with them, in spite of the distance which could not be less than a mile and a half, and in spite also of the fact that the river which flowed between almost drowned our voices when in conversation with each other.

There was no apparent effort on our side, and no reply was intelligible to my untrained ear. Yet we asked for assistance, and we received it when a few days later, the water had subsided sufficiently to permit a chain of fifteen strong men to ford the river and rescue us from starvation.

Later, when the frost had set in, when the glacier streams were at their lowest and the wild sheep at their best, we went together to the glacier, camping in a meadow that in a few weeks would be hidden under twenty feet of snow, and there around the camp fire we fell to talking of witchcraft, and I related some of my experiences to these wild mountaineers. One of them, to my delight, claimed the power of replying, when in a trance, to any question concerning the future, and at once, at my request, began the well-known dervish dance, ending apparently in an epileptic fit and insensibility. From him, by

JUDICIOUS QUESTIONING,

I gathered all the events of the morrow, and having offered copious draughts of spirits we all retired to rest.

Incredible as it may seem, it is a fact that the occurrences next day fell out as foretold. That the country we visited was as described is not perhaps to be wondered at, for the hunters may have followed the line pescribed by their companion. But that we should have seen the number of animals foretold in the places pointed out, that all details, even of sex, should be accurate, and that the number of shots fired and their results should be known beforehand was inexplicable to me, and I fear must remain so. Such occurences cease to surprise those who wander much in strange lands, but rather direct attention to the incomplete development of occult powers in more civilized races. The reasoning power of the savage is no doubt as far below that of the average European as his independence is greater; and much as we despise his inferiority when in a civilized country, we cannot fail to recognize his vast superiority when the appliances of civilization are wanting. His manual dexterity, his power of observation, his physical endurance, are all superior to ours, and when to these we add such gifts as are indicated in this article, we are forced to acknowledge that national progress may entail the loss of certain powers, useful if not absolutely necessary to individuals in a savage state.

II.—IN EVERYDAY LIFE.

When one lives amongst a people who are absolutely convinced of the existance of ghosts and the bodily presence of evil spirits; when one finds as a matter of daily routine offerings displayed for the one and dwelling-places erected for the other, one wishes to be in the confidence of one's neighbours, and to learn the reason for the faith that is in them. Up to the present time men and animals are "overlooked" in India, and it is unlucky to compliment your native friend on his personal appearance, on the beauty of his children, or on the superiority of his cattle; for it is an accepted fact that by so doing you may injure that which has excited your admiration. What we call coincidence, the native considers result; he is content to communicate disease or trouble to man or beast in the belief that it will leave his household, if, by exposing food or coin on the highway, he can tempt the ignorant or unwary to accept it; he is a firm believer in a thousand unlucky acts, dates or marks, and he exhibits a child ish dread of unusual sights or sounds after sunset.

Happily his senses are not as a rule acute, and as he is either lost in the deepest thought as to the price of food stuffs, or shouting at the top of his voice to a circle of friends, he often remains insensible to

IMMEDIATE DANGER.

Contact with civilisation doubtless lessens faith in the supernatural. Belief in witchcraft dies away in the shadow of the law-courts of British rule, but sometimes we are startled by a recrudescence of ancient beliefs, as testified by a cold-blooded murder for the sake of discovering hidden treasure, or the brutal ill-treatment of some unfortunate individual who has been credited with bewitching man or beast. We view these outbreaks with horror, but we forget how far we have provided the incentive to the crime by intensifying the struggle for existence, or creating the lust for wealth, which is not amongst the temptations of a primitive people.

Yet even now in the busy haunts of men we find, in old-fashioned houses still standing as evidence of the first attempts of white men to establish home comforts, belated ghosts appearing in proof of long-forgotten tragedies. Such an ancient building was occupied by C——, a Government official holding a high appointment, and more over a student with a well-balanced mind. To him appeared one day as he sat at his writing-table, a pair of twinkling feet that whirled round the room in a giddy dance. No sane person could resist a feeling of astonishment at such a sight; in C——'s case great interest was also aroused and after careful scrutiny he came to to the conclusion that the feet were those of a native dancing girl. The next step was to convince himself that this was no hallucination, and he called for his native servant and watched the man's demeanour when he entered the room. Surprise was succeeded by horror on the man's face, and he flung up his arms, shrieking that he had seen the dancing-girl and must die. Which he did next day.

C——, though disliking the subject immensely felt it right to make further enquiries and then he learnt that many who had seen the feet came to no harm, whilst those who saw the whole figure died within twenty-four hours. I have noticed that the principal witness of such apparitions are generally reticent, probably from

DREAD OF DISBELIEF.

C——, was no exception to the rule and this true story has not obtained wide circulation even amongst his personal friends.

But we have all heard how three Englishmen many years ago dispossessed a fakir of his hut and garden and built a house on the stolen site. How the fakir cursed them and predicted the death of all three within the year; how the trio were watched by their neighbours with horror as one was removed by an epidemic, another by an accident, and the third met some unusual fate.

For my own part I would not willingly incur the ill-will of one who claims supernatural powers; I treat him with respect and consideration, and am glad to see him go in peace, content if in exchange for my offering he gives me his blessing or perhaps, as a powerful charm, some ashes of his sacred person. I must confess that with all my eagerness, and in spite of offering large rewards, my eyes have never beheld a demon or spirit, though I have been in their vicinity, heard them when going through their dreary routine, and even observed visible signs of their displeasure. I have twice lived in haunted houses and twice pitched my camp on the site occupied by a spirit. I have also heard tales vouched for as true by those whose veracity I had no cause to doubt; my experiences have left me without definite conviction but with leaning towards the belief of the Hindustani.

My first haunted house was in a small hill station and the haunt consisted in the perambulation of the stone flagged verandah by heavy footsteps. I was first introduced to this ghost when nothing was further from my thoughts than the supernatural as some days had elapsed since I took possession of the house and the ghost had escaped my memory I was therefore indignant when I heard some one walking in the verandah at night, some one who would not reply to my chllenge: and it was not until I was investigating matters with a lantern,

THINKING CHIEFLY OF BURGLARS

that the peculiarities of the house flashed into my mind. I felt certain then that I should meet that ghost; I even hoped that he would not put me to shame by appearing in clothes, for I knew that my future audience might tolerate a spirit body but never a spirit suit of clothes. I spent hours in waylaying the footsteps; I concealed myself in sight of the varandah in and outside the house; I spread flour on the flags to obtain the imprint of his footsteps, but all in vain. I discovered nothing, the walking continued; and my servants would only enter the house after nightfall by the backdoor. That these footfalls were not caused by human agency both the natives and I were agreed; and no explanation of them has yet been offered.

More interesting are those demons who dwell in lofty trees in the vast jungles of India; who frequent the summit of the windswept passes of the Himalaya, or live in those chasms which the mountaineer bridges with his frail rope of twig or elastic sapling. Such spirits are part of the life and faith of the people, and are fortunately easy to propitiate; if you desire the shade of his tree for your midday rest why not politely offer the owner a portion of your food? If you cross the summit of his pass why not place a stone on the goodly pile already raised by hundreds of believers? Before you trust yourself to the swinging footway over the chasm why not add your scrap to the pennants of many colours already flying in the breeze? It may please the mysterious being, and it will at all events satisfy your followers that you do not trust entirely to your luck to overcome the dangers that surround you and them.

My second haunted house was in a deserted village in a dense forest; it was a good watertight peasant's house of wood and stone, and I desired to utilize it as a shooting-box in the winter, or a protection against the heat of the summer months. But I reckoned without my host, for each night was a time of danger and unrest on account of the

VOLLEYS OF STONES

which descended from all sides. This I was aware was a favorite trick of the Hindustani servant to express disapproval of his master's actions or surroundings, but I took the precaution to have all my servants in the house at night whilst I knew that no villagers would dare to cross the forest at that hour to play a trick on an official. Moreover the uneasiness of my servants acquitted them of all connivance in the matter, and I was compelled to accept the verdict that my presence was distasteful to the shadowy tenant, and to leave him in undisturbed enjoyment of his own, lest he should proceed to further violence.

More numerous are those spirits who live in the wilderness, and who in proportion as their power is great are provided by their admirers with food, flowers, water, and even residence. In some instances the sacred spot is enclosed by a fence, within which the demon may sit undisturbed by trespassing cattle. It is better to keep the cattle from annoying the spirit than to vex him into causing sickness or death amongst the unorthodox herds. To suit my own convenience, and in spite of the expostulations of my servants, I pitched camp one day on a spot of evil repute, near a burning ghat on the river Ganges; the weather was hot, and there was, I considered, space enough for ourselves and for the local demon, but to him I paid no attention, and night fell on groups of nervous servants huddled for mutual protection round the camp fires. My companion G——was one of the most powerful men I had ever met; he was in robust health and laughed to scorn any belief in the supernatural. Yet during the night I was awakened by lusty

CALLS FOR HELP,

and full of thoughts of man-eating tigers or rogue elephants, I seized my rifle and rushed to his tent. I found him alone, but in a piteous state of terror. He declared that he had watched a human hand appear through the curtained doorway and descend slowly towards his head; that he was powerless to move to grasp his weapons or resist this horror, that he was seized with unreasoning and disproportionate terror, and only found voice to call for help when he had already felt a clammy pressure on his face. Now this may sound very like the agonies of nightmare, but the natives accepted the story, as a proof of the inevitable result of intrusion on the spirit of the grove; my friend was absolutely convinced of the truth of the apparition, and as usual in such cases declined to discuss the matter further; thus I alone was left doubting, yet believing enough not to risk a second night in this unpleasant spot.

I am reminded of another incident, when two of my servants, Mahomedan unbelievers in ghosts and witchcraft, elected to sleep one night in a hut provided by friendly villagers for the use of a spirit who frequented a large tree in the neighbourhood. The weather was wet and stormy, and in spite of repeated warnings these men determined to annex the demon's dwelling. Had they only paid proper respect to their host he might not have resented their intrusion; as it was they passed the night without disturbance, were looked at with interest by the villagers next morning, and before sunset one was incapacitated with fever, the other with an an abscess on his foot. They still say that they have no belief in the supernatural, but I knew nothing would induce them to commit a similar trespass for fear that worse should befall them.

It is interesting to contemplate from the point of view of the dweller in the forest the inexplicable forces which surround him. Your disbelief or contempt do not shake his faith, though he may admit that you do not come under the rules which govern his life; your arguments will not turn him from his belief, for he has nothing to gain from a change of opinion, and may indeed suffer severely in consequence. It is best therefore to acquiesce outwardly in his theories, for only by so doing do you learn much that would be otherwise hidden from you, only by so doing can you hope to succeed in gradually gaining the confidence of your companion, though the penalty may be that your own scepticism is shaken.

THE CHINESE BANKS' DILEMMA.

A few days ago His Honour Tsai, Taotai of Shanghai, addressed a dispatch to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce which, in substance, says that speculation in foreign money or coins is a great detriment to the market and that proclamations have already been issued forbidding the practice; that the committee of the Native Bankers' Guild has been instructed to take step to prevent it with a view to preserving the market.

Recently, says the dispatch, the Taotai heard that crooked merchant have dealt in Ningpo speculation to the amount of several million taels and through their manipulation, the silver exchange has been caused to fluctuate, bringing a panic upon the market involving the whole situation of trade. Such acts are dangerous and malicious and offend against the laws of the land as well as moral principles of Heaven. The Taotai hears that two native banks have engaged in the evil practice, while a prominent native banker has been directing movements in the back ground. The sudden tightness of money and general apprehension in men's minds at the present have been brought on through the acts of this person.

Fortunately, the Committee of the Native Banks in the city and suburbs came to the rescue and the market has through their aid, been preserved from, ruin. The banker in question was relentless and opposed the city Committee by spreading rumours against them. This has aroused much anger and murmurs. Unless such evil acts were severely punished, neither will the market's equilibrium be preserved nor men's minds be pacified.

The Taotai has, therefore, requested, by telegram, the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce to dismiss the man from his official position. He has also communicated with the Viceroy at Nanking to ask Sheng Kung-pao, Director-General of the Commercial Bank, to hand him over for punishment, and has also instructed the Mixed Court in the matter.

The dispatch further asks the Chamber of Commerce to request the Bankers' Guild to put on the Committee, an upright and trustworthy man in the dismissed banker's place and concludes by asking that the names of the parties who have dealt in these speculations should be pointed out to enable their being arrested and punished.

In connection with this subject it has been lately reported that two native banks have been on the verge of having to close their doors, but this disaster was averted by other native banks coming to their rescue. It is also believed that a recent case of bankruptcy in the Mixed Court involving a loss of over Tls. 409,000 is traceable to this cause.

On Wednesday, however, the Taotai telegraphed to the Viceroy at Nanking and the Governor at Soochow that the President and the Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce, Messrs. Chou Chingchen and Li Hou-yu, and the committeemen Chen Cho-lin and Yu Ya-ching had called personally and interceded with him on behalf of the banker in question, requesting that he be allowed to resign his positions on the Advisory Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Committee of the Bankers' Guild without other penalty; and that the two native Banks be mulcted in a sum of money to be given to the Sinza Refuge. Accordingly His Honour requests that this course be followed, pointing out that when the accused banker has retired from the scene, the market will probably recover.

The Governor in his telegram, in reply, though granting the request in special indulgence, orders the resignation to take effect immediately, and further, that the banker and the guilty banks be fined large sums of money for public uses as a warning to selfish persons who disregard the common weal. The culprit is further ordered, on pain of severe punishment, never to meddle in commercial affairs in Nigpo and Shanghai again.—"N.-C. Herald."

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

THE FACTORY LABOUR COMMISSION.

VIEWS OF THE BENGAL CHAMBER.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have addressed the following letter to the Government of Bengal in reply to a request for an expression of the opinion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce upon the legislative proposals set forth in the Report of the Indian Factory Labour Commission:—

The Committee have read the Report with much interest, and they feel that the acknowledgment of the manufacturing and commercial public are due to the Commission for placing on record, in so exhaustive a manner, the results of an investigation which has clearly been of a searching and comprehensive character. The principal question referred to the Commissioners was whether the working hours of the adult male operatives in Indian factories should be directly limited by enactment. To this question they have replied in the negative. They object to the principle of direct limitation and they express the opinion that no restriction is needed, except in textile factories. They consider that in the latter, excessive hours are worked by adult operatives, but they believe that this evil may be prevented by indirect restrictive measures. Of these measures, the chief is to be the formation of a "young persons" class, comprising young adults between the ages of fourteen and seventeen years, who are not to work more than twelve hours daily. Further, the Commissioners propose to reduce the working time for children from seven to six hours; to prohibit the employment of young persons, women and children before 5-30 a.m. and after 7 p.m.; to substitute a compulsory interval after six hours' continuous work for the present mid-day interval; and to place upon the employment of women, restrictions similar to those proposed for young persons." It is these provisions which mainly distinguish the draft bill from the existing Factory Act. Many other recommendations and suggestions have been put forward by the Commissioners; but upon this the Committee of the Chamber do not wish to comment. They propose to confine their attention to the question of restricting the working hours, with particular reference to the jute mills of Bengal. A jute mill cannot be worked without the women operatives and the so-called "young persons." The immediate effect of the restrictive measures will be therefore to limit the running time of the mills to thirteen and a half hours—from 5-30 a. m. to 7 p. m. But the Commissioners trust that the ultimate result may be the general adoption of a twelve hours a day.

The views of jute mill owners have been already submitted to Government. They are to the effect that there is determined opposition to any additional State restrictions. And although a minority of jute mill owners are of a different way of thinking, there is clearly a strong feeling that the provisions of the existing Act should not be exceeded. In the representation, which has been made by the Jute Mills Association, the principal objections raised to the proposed changes are:—

(a) That the physique of the operatives in the mills shows no signs of deterioration,

(b) That only weavers work as long as twelve hours daily; that they form but 14 per cent. of the workers; and that the drastic changes which the Commissioners propose are for the purpose of restricting the working time of this small percentage.

(c) That the need for a class of "young persons" has been considered and rejected by two previous Commissions; that the creation of the class is unnecessary; that such a classification would be resented by the workers; that there are serious administrative difficulties in the way; and that endless complications would ensue.

(d) That no case has been made out for reducing the working time of children from seven to six hours.

(e) That there is no need to prohibit the employment of women before 5-30 A. M. and after 7 P. M.

In support of these objections, the Association has put forward cogent reasons which are, the Committee of the Chamber think, entitled to the serious consideration of Government. So far as they are themselves concerned, the Committee, after a prolonged examination of the whole question agree with and support the view taken by the Association. In coming to this conclusion, they have not overlooked the fact that, as I have already stated, a minority of jute mill owners are in accord with the restrictions suggested in the Report. But although they have given much attention to the arguments so clearly and impartially stated by the Commissioners in support of these new restrictions, the Committee are not convinced that the latter are necessary. They quite understand that many advantages would result from a uniform law uniformly administrated throughout the country. But however much restrictions may be needed in other factories in other provinces, they ought not, for the sake of uniformity, to be imposed in Bengal where the need for them has not been made out. The jute manufacturing industry of this province shows a record of phenomenal expansion. The capital invested in it is estimated by Mr. J. G. Cumming, I.C.S., in his recent review of the industrial position, at £12,000,000 sterling. It gives employment to 200,000 operatives; and it pays upwards of Rs. 3 crores yearly in wages. This great and prosperous industry has been developed without State assistance, and has been to a considerable extent unfettered by State restrictions. And even now, after its methods have been subjected to a rigorous investigation, there do not appear to be any abuses which the proper enforcement of the existing law might be reasonably expected to remove. This being the case, the Committee of the Chamber have no hesitation in urging that whatever new factory law may be framed, its provisions, in so far as the jute mills are concerned, should not go beyond those prescribed by the existing Acts.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 19.

Plague returns for the week ending the 14th instant, now published, show a further slight decline in mortality. The number of deaths in all India was 1,943, of which Bombay Presidency reported 881, Punjab 322, Mysore State 164, Central Provinces (including Berar), 142, Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara 122, Bengal 94, Central India 83, Madras Presidency 65, Hyderabad State 26, Burma 22, and the United Provinces 22.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents starter, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BY THE WAY.

CHARCOAL-BURNERS IN EPPING FOREST.

A picturesque spectacle frequently seen in the forests of France, but rather rare in modern British woodlands, can now be encountered among the smoter recesses of Epping Forest. Owing to a difficulty in disposing of "thinnings" from inaccessible spots, the City Corporation recently resolved to revert to the ancient practice of charcoal burning. An arrangement has accordingly been made with a Loughton family, who have been charcoal-burners for many generations, to convert a portion of the "thinnings" into charcoal. After an interval of twenty-six years one of these charcoal burners' camps can be seen at the present moment on the left-hand side of the Green Ride between Chingford and High Beach.

SUNLIGHT AND FRESH AIR AT WESTMINSTER.

Mr. F. W. Verney, M.P., in a pamphlet just issued, puts in a plea for sunlight and fresh air at the House of Commons. The mechanical appliances for ventilation, he admits, are perfect, but the system is not: No system of ventilation (he says) can be anything but a failure if sunlight is left out of it, and this is what has happened in the case of the House of Commons. The House was constructed with an almost entire disregard of sunlight. It is seldom that a ray of sunlight ever gets into it. And for this sin of omission and exclusion, committed at a time when the cleansing and healing properties of sunlight were not realised as they now are generations of members have suffered and will suffer, until by some means or other it is remedied. Mr. Verney wants sunlight admitted, "not through chinks or sidelights for an hour or two in a summer's afternoon, but streaming in through big windows—with clear glass—so that, open or shut, the sunrays shall come in."

"PARSIMONIOUS EXTRAVAGANCE."

The improvements made by Mr. Akers-Douglas and under Mr. Harcourt's regime are acknowledged, but Mr. Verney goes on to say: The admission of more sunlight into the House itself would probably entail structural alterations of an expensive kind, but if it is true that good ventilation is essential for health, and that sunlight is essential for good ventilation, the avoidance of any necessary structural alteration on financial grounds would be one of those instances of parsimonious extravagance unworthy both of the place itself and of those who use it and of those for whom it is used. Mr. Verney hopes that interest may be aroused generally among members of the House in the vital importance of the subject, and he suggests that the further inquiry proposed by Sir Michael Foster's Committee should be instituted without delay.

SOME CURIOUS RAILWAY RESTRICTIONS.

Mr. Beasley, the General Manager of the Taff Vale Railway, has been unearthing some of the provisions of Acts of Parliament relating to railways in their early days. A number of these seem very curious to us now. Mr. Beasley, who contributes an article on the subject to the "Railway Magazine," tells, among other things, how the Great Western Railway Company were specially forbidden by Act of Parliament to make a railway within three miles of Eton College without the consent of the Provost and Fellows. More singular still was a provision that the Company should maintain at its own expense a number of watchmen to ensure that no Eton boy got on the line. The Great Western Company actually observed this obligation for more than forty years.

AN OXFORD PRIVILEGE.

Eton was not the only scholastic institution whose rulers thought it necessary to get special protection for their scholars and students from the contamination of the railway. The "Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors and pro-Proctors for the time being of the University of Oxford, the heads of colleges and halls, and the Marshal of the said University," and persons appointed by them, have, to this day, under the Great Western Railway Act of 1843, the right of free access "to every depot or station for the reception of passengers proceeding by the trains on the said railway," and can demand information "with reference to any passenger or person having passed, or applying to pass, upon the said railway, who shall be a member of such University, or suspected of being such. The penalty upon any person refusing access or information is £5. Has it ever been inflicted?

CAMBRIDGE AND SUNDAY TRAVELLERS.

So recently as 1862 the Cambridge University authorities put the Great Eastern Railway under obligation by a clause in their Act of that year, "not to take up or set down passengers at Cambridge Station, or at any place within three miles thereof, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m. on any Sunday," the penalty for a breach being £5 per passenger. The passage "or at any place within three miles thereof" was repealed by a latter Act, and 1 p.m. substituted for 5 p.m. The obligation was actually observed for a considerable period, but it gradually became a dead letter, and was finally repealed by an Act of the present year.

THE VANDERBILT FORTUNE.

The Vanderbilt fortune, "once the greatest financial power in the United States," probably amounts at the present moment, according to Mr. Burton J. Hendrick, in the November "Harper's" to not far from 300,000,000dols. Of this, William Kissam Vanderbilt, who controls the majority of the family properties, holds in the neighbourhood of 100,000,000dols., while twelve or fifteen decendants of the Commodore share among themselves the remaining 200,000,000dols. The development of this fortune is, Mr. Hendrick considers, the most important chapter in the railroad history of the United States. The Commodore made his money, as is well known, by obtaining control of a number of the American railways.

AN ORIGINAL CHARACTER.

With the Commodore's death in 1887 the United States lost one of its most original characters. Yet he was totally without education and could write hardly half a dozen lines without outraging the spelling book. He always became sullen when anyone asked him questions, and would abruptly close the conversation if interrupted. He had no inclination for "society," and lived for the last forty years of his life in an old-fashioned, plainly furnished house in Washington-square, New York. He had in his house no paintings or books, except the Bible and "The Pilgim's Progress," the latter of which he read constantly and usually carried on his travels.

HIS CHILDREN.

Though ambitious to found a great American dynasty, the Commodore, Mr. Hendrick relates, was on notoriously bad terms with nearly all his children. "I have eleven children," he once said to a friend, "and there ain't one of them that's worth a — except Bill." He apparently resented the fact that of his thirteen children ten had been girls. Someone once in Vanderbilt's presence praised the children of one of his daughters, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt. "Oh, yes, they are nice children," he replied, but they ain't Vanderbilts." His greatest embitterment came through his second son and namesake, Cornelius Jeremiah, who quarrelled with his father at eighteen, afterwards became insane, and finally blew out his brains in a New York hotel.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

VENUS UP TO-DATE.

A beautiful figure is a gift of nature, but art has stepped in and declared the Milo to be a milkmaid. Upon our corsetmaker's genius now hangs our fate, writes our Paris lady correspondent. Nothing is so important as a good figure—or, let us say, a fashionable figure, that will do away with our hips and give us the silhouette a la mode! We should never hesitate to pay a fair price for corsets, and we should buy them only from the best firms. There is an aristocracy in commerce, and the Maison Leoty, 8, Place de la Madeleine, may claim to belong to it—Leoty worked for all the Court beauties of the Third Empire, and generations of titled women have come to him "de mere en fille." His firm recalls the glamour of Napoleon's Court, when the peerless Eugenie headed a bevy of women whose gift of charm age could not wither. The Leoty corsets have a world-wide reputation—they need no praise. All we need say is that they give the latest edition of the fashionable figure—straight, hipless, and supple as a snake. In their salons on the first floor many beautiful and original creations are on view. Each and all bear that stamp of exclusive and refined elegance which is the trade mark of the house. For instance a blouse of champagne fonce net is embroidered with spots in relief, and is so intricate and dainty in detail as to baffle description. Here are lace blouses exquisitely ornamented with inlet medallions and true lovers' knots, and such beautiful lingerie with rippling frills of narrow Valenciennes and pink ribbons so tempting that one wonders how lovely woman could have stooped to divided skirts! The return of the petticoat has been predicted, and the firm shares this view. They have some fascinating specimens of those delightful jupons which some women are striving to banish from fashion, and a most poetical deshabille is of pastel blue mousseline de soie trimmed with a Paisley silk galon. It is just the thing to include in a bride's trousseau. There are also many cunning contrivances for reducing the hips. The Princesse petticoat, designed to obliterate the smallest wrinkle in the skirt, and the pantalon jupe are shown here in their daintiest guise. The likelihood is that when we come to buy a corset we shall buy a trousseau—the more so that we are allowed to look at what we please without being worried to buy.

If one wants to see a corner of the France of the Empire, with its polished manners, its urbanity, and good taste, Leoty's is the house. Their creations are absolutely original and their corsets will transform the figure to sylph-like proportions without the least discomfort.

THE CULT OF COLOUR.

Few of us understand the cult of colour, and there is colour in all things—colour in music, in people's personality, in the human voice. Colours fluctuate with the light, and certain colours are suitable to certain climates. Nature has few discords, and the wildest tangle of blooms in a garden that has run wild never gives forth one false note, the discords come from the hand of man. What gardener ever spangled the glass with buttercups and daisies as deftly as did the hand of Flora? We might do worse than seek for inspiration in the russet tones of the forest or compose a dress on the model of lichen and moss. It may interest my renders to know that there are colours which make us slim, whilst others made us stout, and grey and fawn, but more particularly grey, apparently double a woman size. This is so true that in the corps-de-ballet thin girls are given grey tights and the fat ones are singled out for the wearing of black. This obviously applies to many things—the wearing of grey stockings and shoes for women with slender legs and feet and vice-versa. Lemon-colour, some shades of green, and all acid colours reduce the figure. Purple is, and ever will be a sad colour—the livery of widows but not of the merry persuasion. A dark brown is reducing but unbecoming to the complexion. Royal blue, now much seen, is the worst colour next to Burgundy that a stout woman can elect to wear. We may criticise, but the point is to cure. Therefore, let me at once state the shades a stout woman can adopt to advantage: Black, navy blue, a dense plum, seal brown lemon-colour, and a cold sky blue. Reds are dangerous, but if they must be adopted, choose the fruity, raspberry reds. Old rose renders great services to stout and slight. To try a shade when buying a gown, hold it not only against the face but on a line with the eyes, and lay it on the hair, for certain shades rob golden hair of all its beauty and glitter. To wear green a fresh colour is a necessity. The same may be said of Nattier blue and cherry red, which one and all absorb colour. Pale women must beware of these hues, and shun greys and fawns. A rosy blonde looks her best in turquoise blue or apple green. Red-haired women have more latitude in colour than one would give them credit for at first. They can wear black and white, but not cream; navy blue, a deep prune, golden brown, moleskin, pearl and silver-grey. Some shades of blue may be adopted, but they should be the very dark purple blues. The choice of a colour is half the battle for no dress will prove becoming unless we have hit upon our own colour.

THE ART OF COLOUR-BLENDING.

This is another endless subject for discussion and one which I will revert to again. Whereas a touch of colour will, as it were, give a filip to a whole gown, an overdose, however small, of the same hue may reduce a dress to vulgarity. The use of tinsel in our trimmings is universal just now, yet we find people clinging to exploded beliefs. Silver and grey, for instance, should never be used together—they are both too cold. Gold and grey is infinitely more artistic, as is gold with pink. Silver chastens all shades of yellow, and steel and grey would make Venus herself look hard and ugly.

SIR LOUIS will soon be ratless, says a correspondent. Dr. Winn, the Health Commissioner, has discovered a new virus with which he inoculates a number of rats. He then turns them loose. The virus gives the rats a fever, which is so contagious that one sick rat spreads the disease to a whole colony. The fever drives them to the open air, so that they do not die in their holes.

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GREEN-ROOM GOSSIP.

"CISSIE."

I had heard that little Miss Cissie Loftus was going on the stage, and so I wrote to her charming mother, Mrs. Brown (Miss Marie Loftus), and said that I would like to include her daughter in a book of interviews with celebrated actresses I was then preparing for publication. I mention this fact, writes L.G.T. in "M.A.P.," with some pride, and perhaps with a little of the bombast of the claimant with a grievance, because there are several editors of illustrated newspapers, chiefly devoted to the stage, who seem to think that the presentation of fame to young actresses long before they have earned it is a superlatively recent invention. And I have another reason for recalling the circumstances of this interview to mind. I have formed a great attachment for the memory of them. I was not expected when I called that sunny morning at the Castle Brown on Herne Hill. They thought I was coming to-morrow. But I was shown into the drawing-room, nevertheless, and "Miss Cissie" was fetched in from the garden, and informed that a gentleman from the newspapers had come to interview her. Before they broke the sad tidings to the child, I caught a glimpse of her through the drawing-room window. She was doubling up over one of the beds planting geraniums, and her long chestnut hair, save for a mere pinch of it which was tied with a white ribbon, "sorrowfully trailed in the dust," like the wings of Edgar Allan Poe's soul, Psyche.

TWO LITTLE DIRTY HANDS.

Where I a novelist or a real interviewer—that is, an interviewer by profession—I would say that drawing-room window at Herne Hill presented to my flashing eyes the sweet vision of a saintly maiden bending her willowy figure gracefully over a bed of fair and tall lilies, of which she, the fairest and the tallest, was queen. But I am only a simple journalist, like everybody else, and I find the "simple language" of Bret Harte's "Truthful James" quite good enough for my requirements. "Cissie" was doubled up over the geranium bed, and her left hand was helping the trowel, which was in her right, to dig holes in the mould. She came in to be interviewed with the evidence of this fact on her fingers. She had, as Maurice Farkoa would say, "two leetle dayartee hands." And some of the mould had got on to her otherwise spotlessly clean grey print dress and white apron or pinafore—it was one of those fetching pinofores that hospital nurses wear, and she looked most bewitching in it. She had a day or two before finished her scholastic education at a convent in the south-west of London and was revelling in the freedom of a pretty suburban home. By the time my book of interviews was published, Miss Cissie Loftus had made her first public appearance at an Oxford "matinee;" and then, assisted, of course, by that book, she made for herself at the Palace as great a name as Miss Maud Allan has done. The people raved over the wonderful little mimic with the chestnut hair and the short frocks of white Liberty silk; and one young man, a novelist and journalist, raved over her to such an extent that she allowed him to marry her and take her away to America. It was about that time, as near as I can remember, that a sense of insufferable gloom pervaded my soul.

CECILIA.

Cissie now became Cecilia, and went in for tragedy—not, however, before she had made something of a sensation in New York with her original business. She took to the serious so very seriously that the world was shocked one day by the rumour that this beautiful young woman was about to play Lady Macbeth. Fortunately, it was a false alarm—but it was a real one while it lasted. Visions of pretty Cissie Loftus snoring about the stage in a tragedy-queen nightdress and rubbing imaginary blood from her fair young fingers, haunted by dreams—dreams in which the tragedy-queen nightdress frequently changed into the Herne Hill pinafore, and the blood of Duncan into the Herne Hill garden mould. I shuddered to think of those "two leetle dayartee hands" being "dayartee" with murder, and it was a great relief to know that the Lady Macbeth report had foundation only in fiction. It was bad enough that Cissie should have become Cecilia, and turned her thoughts and her deeds to Mrs. Patrick Campbell and Miss Lena Ashwell parts—but Lady Macbeth! There is only one step, histrionically, between that and the forewoman which in "The Bride of Lammermoor;" Lady Macbeth is the beginning of the end of all actresses. Let them but once rub the hands together in the sleepwalking scene, and they are doomed for ever to talk of the days when acting was acting, my dear, and to receive no replies to their "disengaged" announcements in the leading theatrical organ.

CISSIE AGAIN.

And now, the saints he praised (and the sinners be pardoned), Miss Cecilia Loftus is Cissie Loftus once more—in all but name. Outside the Coliseum on the bills, she is Cecilia, but inside, on the stage, she is the same old Cissie—and that means the same young Cissie for her chestnut hair is hanging down her back, and her white Liberty silk frocks are appropriate in length to the period of girlhood indicated by that delightful style of wearing the hair. That is the best of being an actress. She can transform herself twice. The ordinary girl can only do it once, and that is when she gets old enough to put up her hair and put down her frocks. Miss Cecilia Loftus long since experienced that glory. And now, after years of leading parts in social problem plays, she is tasting the sweets of the reverse process. She is in short frocks again, and her hair is as I saw it in the garden at Herne Hill.

Women are fond of saying, when nobody particular is about (they usually say it to their husbands), that man has the best of the age bargain. I doubt it. When once we take to frock-coats we cannot turn back to Eton jackets. Pretty women of, say, thirty look charming in girls' frocks. I point to musical comedy for an example. But the handsomest-middle-aged man could not look anything else but a guy in an Eton jacket half-way up his back (like the top layer of armour on a shrimp) grey trousers half-way up his legs, a bowler hat over his ears, and large boots beginning to look chippy at the toes. Imagine Sir Charles Wyndham under these remarkable circumstances. No one would be so deceived as to go up to him and say: "Well, my little man, and how do you like school?" . . . But all this, from beginning to end is an unpardonable digression. I started upon the subject of Miss Cecilia Loftus merely with the intention of telling you that she is as great as ever with her imitations, and as pretty and as young as ever in herself, and that you simply must go to the Coliseum and see her before it is too late.

"DOROTHY."

"Dorothy" yet again! Who would have thought it possible? But possible it is, and much more than that, for on the night last week I renewed my acquaintance with the famous comedy opera at the King's Theatre, Hammersmith, it was being played and sung to a packed and enthusiastic house. How well it wears—and how well Mr. Hayden Coffin wears with it! His Harry Sherwood is the Harry Sherwood of the old days at the Prince of Wales's. He does not look a day older. And if his voice is not what it was in volume, it still retains that sweetness of tone which has always distinguished it from the mere "good voice"—the academically faultless voice with no character.

"A MORNING NIP."



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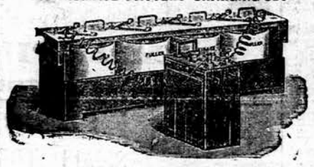
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8 DAY
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TIME .....: Rs. 21 to 26
TIME and ALARM.. ,, 26 to 31
STRIKING..... ,, 65 to 300
Write for Price List No. 45.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, Hornby Road, Opposite G. P. O. **BOMBAY.**

MILLER & CO.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
No. 9, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.
TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Beg to announce that they are supplying latest English-made Coffins of every variety at rates reasonable and suitable to all classes. Also Immortelle wreaths from Rs. 4 upwards. Orders received day and night and funerals carefully conducted.



Meridian Watches.

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Have proved the Best for Hot Climates

Reliable in Every Way.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

Watch Repairing Department

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NO UNCERTAINTY as to the result of home-baking when you use

'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)

the SAFE raising powder. Cakes and pastry deliciously light and appetising. So simple to use—so inexpensive. The large-sized tin will raise half a stone of flour.
BROWN & POLSON make it.



F. MURAGLIA & Co.,
Marble and Flooring Tile Merchants and Contractors,
APOLLO BUNDER.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

Fresh stock of white glazed and furniture Tiles arrived per S. S. "Trafford Hall," Lowest Prices.
300 sqr. yds. of A. M. (English) Guaranteed best
300 ,, Minton China } on the market.
200 ,, Dado Tiles and Tiles for ornamental furniture.

DITMAR'S
LAMPS AND LANTERNS

Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.



MAKERS
OF THE ONLY RELIABLE
STORM
AND
PUNKAH-PROOF
LAMPS
FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to
THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

CARLTON WHISKY



FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld., LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER,
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: A.B.C. (5TH EDITION) & LIEBER'S.

IRRITATION AFTER SHAVING



That painful, irritating soreness after shaving is quickly healed and relieved by the application of Pond's Extract. If your skin is tender, and shaving makes it rough and raw, you should use Pond's.

POND'S EXTRACT IS ALWAYS READY FOR USE

and shou'd be kept in every home. Quickly relieves burns, scalds, cuts, bruises, sprains, outbreaks in the skin, sores, piles, etc. Pond's is valuable in the kitchen, in the bed-room, in the nursery; indeed it is valuable everywhere. Sold in bottles at 1/1½, 2/3d. and 4/3d. Ask your Chemist to-day for a bottle.

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
65, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

[redacted] Nov. 18.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 19.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols...	84 1/2		1/16
3 do. Rentes ...	96 3/4		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 3/8	3/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	62 9/16	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	23 1/16		1/8
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/16		1/8
do. in New York	50		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·9 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin...	......		
do. do. do. New York.	4·86	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	2 1/8		1/8
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/4		1/8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 1/2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	1 3/8	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 3/4d.

*Closing tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of sales fr m the East.

Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/11 1/2 unchgd.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000.

Rs. 30,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
Rs. 4,30,000 were allotted to Bombay
Rs. 1,00,000 were allotted to Madras.

Rs. 5,60,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d. in full.

Average rate of allotments Calcutta and Bombay, 15·91.

Telegraphic Transfers :—
Nil.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening ...Rs. 8,60,000.
Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 40,00,000.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... Steady with good demand.
Futures ... ... Steady.
East Indian ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... Steady.
Total Sales ... ...12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 „
Imports ... ...11,000 „
Mid-Americans ... ... 5·07+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 8 11/16 +1/4

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.
4·74	4·73	4·72	4·73	4·73
unchgd.			+01	unchgd.

Apl-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
4·73	4·74	4·74	4·72
unchgd			—01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 64,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 60,000 „
Exports to Great Britain. ... 3,000 „
Do to Continent ... ... 32,000 „
Spot Cotton—9·55 + 10.

Futures—Month of Dec. 9·26+06 }
Do. do. March 9·90+04 } Advanced early on Commission houses buying and tended to decline later partially under realising.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 7/8—1/16
Futures—Month of Dec. 8·93+02
Do. do. March 8·96+02
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 55 1-3 Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 54 1/2—Nov.-Dec.—Havre—Buyers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1-4 unchgd.

Beef and Mutton Tallow :—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...34s. 6d.
„ „ Mutton Tallow ...34s. 6d.
General tone of Tallow Auction... ... Weak.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [19TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Bundle Rs......	Rs. 1,200	Debai	M Jethanund
1 Bundle Sovs & half Sovs and Gold Coins	750 / 3,297	Busreh	E Heyim
1 Case Sovs and half Sovs and Gold Coins	1,245 / 834	Jeddah	M Chandbhoy
2 Packages Sovs and half Sovs. and Gold Coins	9,800 / 7,170	Aden	A A Rehmi

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. „ 5th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. „ 5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. „ 14th July.

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 37 lacs down.

Exchange :—

On Wednesday only Rs. 5,60,000 Council bills were sold out of the Rs. 40 lacs that were offered. The exchange market, however, opened steady at 1s. 3 27-32d. to 1s. 3 7-8d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8d. for demand Bank bills and most Banks quoted 1s. 4 1-16d. to buy 3 months' sight credits. Bills are very scarce and ultimately any offered for the mail were placed at 1s. 4 1-32d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are unchanged.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 27-32d. to 7-8d.
Demand Draft 1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1-32d.
Do 6 months' sight... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—France 168 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 137 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 128 1-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 152
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ... 169

Government Paper :—

The market opened steady at 94 7-16 ready and 94 3-8 for the settlement. There has not been much doing in the Bazaar but when it became known that the Bank of Bengal balance was down Rs. 37 lacs there were sellers at the above quotations. At the close the market became steadier, the market closing as under. Calcutta quotations came lower to-day at 94 7-16 ready and 94 3-8 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 94·7
1st Settlement ... ... „ 94·6

Bullion :—

On Wednesday Bar Silver in London closed 1-8 down at 23 1-16 for ready and two months' delivery. New York was 1-8 lower at 50. Locally the quotation for ready bars opened at 58 11-16 ex-duty and closed unchanged, but forward quotations lost ground slightly and close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ...	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	58	11	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	58	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	0	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

We have little change to report in our market to-day. Prices are steady, but there is no improvement in the demand for forward delivery and very little business doing. Even for near deliveries of New Crop the demand has fallen off. The market closes quiet as under.

For ready new Bengals there is a fair enquiry, and some business was also done in old crop ready cotton at Colaba.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	234	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach ...	228	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	213	Jan-09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	205	„
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola ...	198 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	198 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	190-1	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	185	„
Fine M. G. Khandeisn ...	191	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	183	„
Fine F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	171 1/2	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 Bales
Total Imports ... ... 12,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·76	4·74	4·73	4·74
+02		+01	

Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July,-Aug.
4·74	4·74	4·75	4·75	4·74
+01		+01		+02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with little doing.

We quote :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 8 6 0 B. T.
May ... ... „ 8 2 0 B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is steady with only a very moderate demand.

We quote :—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 8 9 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat ... „ 9 9 0 „
Apl.-May Brown Delhi ... „ 8 3 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

Prices are easier and there is very little business doing.

We :—Quote
Bold White 85 p. c. ... ... Rs. 45 0 0
Mimbara ... ... „ 46 0 0
White Khandeish ... ... „ 47 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... „ 40 8 0

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 31 0 0
Apl-May ... ... Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.
Tone :—Quiet

Poppyseed :—

Ready Rs. 9 10 0 B. T. Apl.-May Rs. 9 9 0 R. T.
Tone.—Firm.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 27 0 0 Jan-Feb. Rs. 23 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 6 15 0 B. T.
Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—

Jan-Feb ... Rs. 40 0 0
Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, April-May......Rs. 5 9 6 R. T.
White Pessi 85 p.c. „ ...... „ 5 15 0
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—
Bombay 1,470
India 68
Indian Specie Bank 55

Mills :—
David 463 3-4
Kohinoor 840
Manockji Petit 3,295

Presses :—
New Mofussil 630

Miscellaneous :—
Badham Pile & Co 129
Colaba Land and Mill... ... 1,135
Telephone Co 33
Treacher & Co 600

Railways :—
Ahmedabad-Prantej 560
Amritsar-Patti 120
Tapti-Valley 420

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton ...	2,814	bales.
Wheat ...	18,156	cwts.
Linseed ...	2,371	„
Rapeseed ...	918	„
Gingellyseed ...	17,075	„
Poppyseed ...	82	„
Groundnuts ...	590	„
Castorseed ...	5,565	„
Rice ...	1,804	„
Myrabollams ...	1,697	„
Cottonseed...	6,428	„
Mowraseed...	1,610	„
Gram ...	2,924	„
Joowar ...	4,336	„
Maize ...	148	„

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 14th Nov. 1908.

	Miles open	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 14th Nov. 08		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G I P Ry Section	1686·63	9,28,191	1,2010,166	1,29,68,357
I M R system	1117·62	1,91,627	31,20,855	33,12,482
A D C Ry	125·20	20,324	4,78,302	4,98,626
Baran-Kotah Ry	13·21	626	2,905	3,531
Total...	2923·45	11,40,768	156,42,228	1,67,82,996
Actuals for corresponding week ending 16th Nov. 07				
G I P R Section...	1568·75	9,34 933	132,12,465	1,41 47,398
I M R system...	1175·84	2,23,417	40,63,495	42,86,912
A D C Ry	125·99	28,558	4,88,869	5,17,427
Total...	2870 58	11 86,908	177,64,629	1,89,51,737
Increase or Decrease G I P R...	+ 37·78	— 6,742	—1172,299	—11,79041
I M R...	+ 1 78	— 31,790	— 9,42,640	— 9,74,430
A D C Ry		— 8,234	— 10 567	— 18,801
Baran-Kotah Ry	+ 13·31	+ 616	+ 2,905	+ 3,531

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,470
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 „	68
Bank of Bengal......	500	500	12 „	1,560
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 „ / 1½ „	63¾ / 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	54
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...........	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank......	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25 / £25	£12½ / £12-10	6 „ / 6 „	£17½ / £16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	540

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd 309
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	¾	c-o 14
Back Bay Bath.......	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	129
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue...............	625	625	82½	xd 2,525
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	132
Bombay Ice Mfg.......	100	100	Nill.	23
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	925
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 / P. 250	250 / 250	p. c. 6 / p. c. 6	345 / 270
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd.395
Delhi Flour...........	200	200	16	135
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c.17	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 206
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	54
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	467
Shivrajpur	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	22
Syndicate.............	B. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company............	100	100	8	80
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co. Limited............	O. 75 / D. 30 / P. 150	£ 15 / 30 / 30	... / ... / ...	dis. 14 / ... / 58½
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 280
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 33
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	515
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	160
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	675
Bombay Dyeing and Manufa turing Co.	250	250	12½	615
Bombay United......	250	250	20	xd500
Century	100	100	50	380
Central India.........	500	500	85	1,765
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,135
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	255
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	115
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,135
David	250	250	20	463¾
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	600
Empress	500	500	25	370
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,615
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	160
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	187½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	390
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	800
Kohinoor..............	500	500	25	842
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas..............	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton......	1,000	1,000	80	1,480
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3320
Morarji Gocculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd 725
Phœnix	100	100	5	107½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	900
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,005
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,525
S. Mahratta..........	250	250	20	215
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,440
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,335
Textile.................	500	500	30	xd 1,200
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India........	1,000	1,000	2	520

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.	530
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 „	420
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd 105

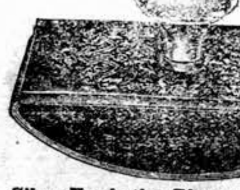
PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	172½
Fort....................	475	475	......	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	......	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	150
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	135
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	......	255
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd 630
New Berar	500	500	40	490
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	490
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

STERLING SILVER

English Government Hall-marked.

PRESENTATION GOODS.


Silver Everlasting Blotter
Rs. 36.

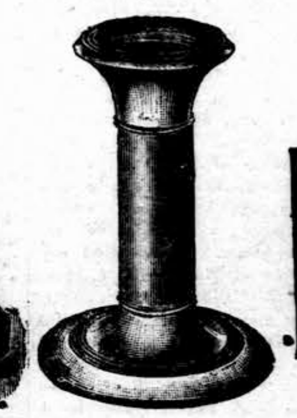

Pin Cushion.
Rs. 2-8 and 4.


Silver Cigarette Case.
Rs. 25.


Cabinet Rs. 19.
C.-D.-V. „ 5.


Hat Pin Stand.
Rs. 9.


Golf Cup. 8 inches
Rs. 48.

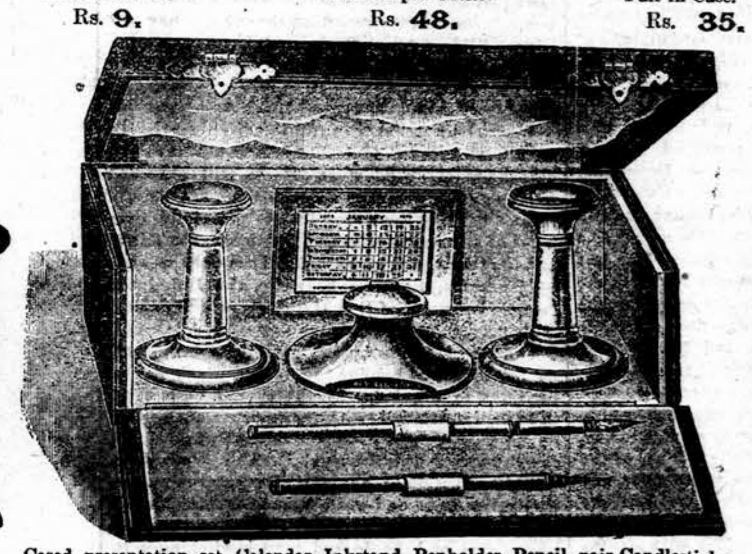

Pair in Case.
Rs. 35.


Novelty Cigarette Case.
Rs. 32.



Perpetual Calendar.
Rs. 8.


Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.


Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks.
Rs. 67.


Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

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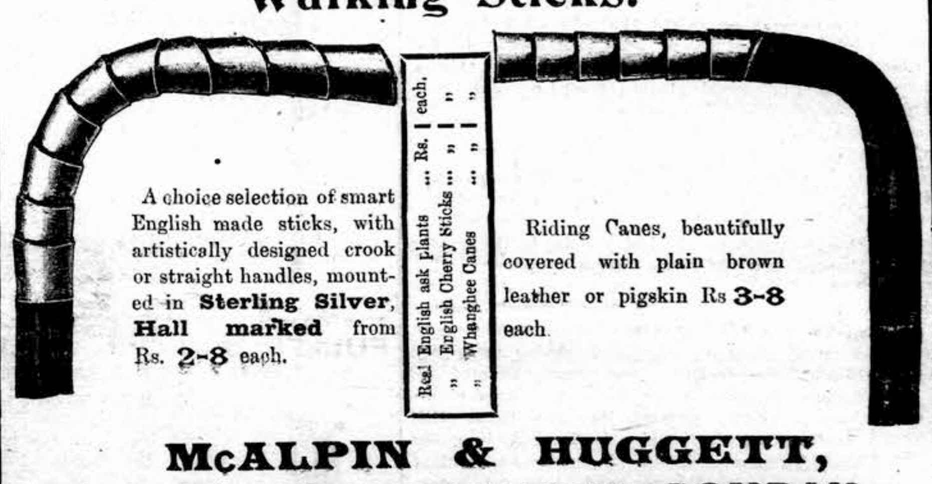
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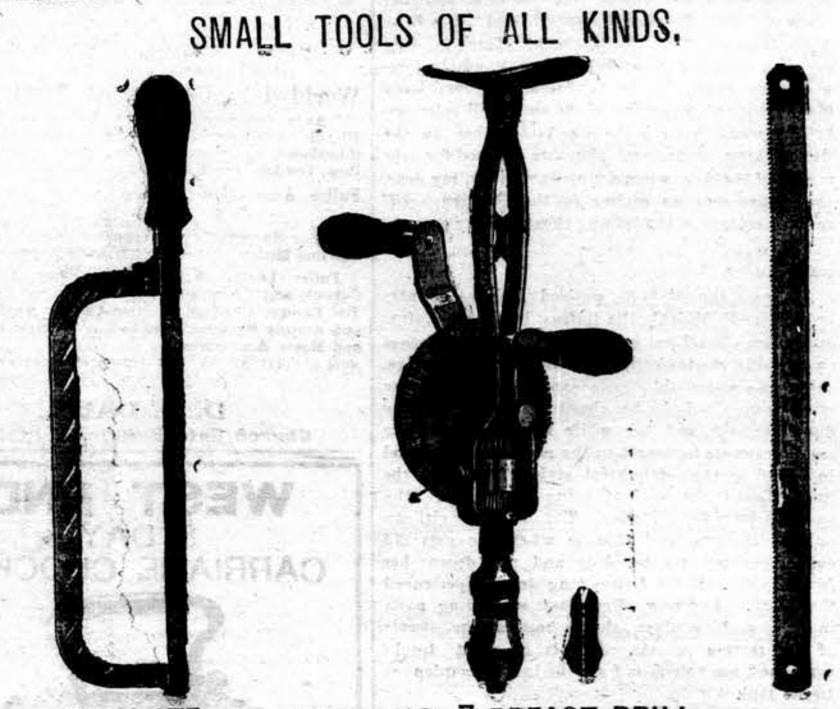
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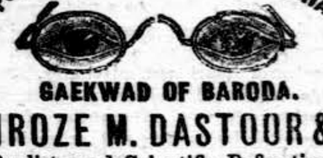
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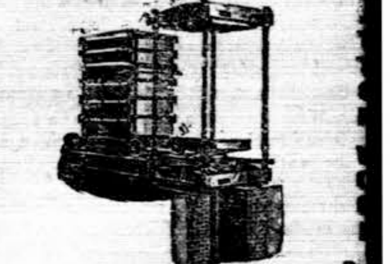
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SECUNDERABAD.

THE G. O. C.

SECUNDERABAD, 14th Nov.—Major-General Sir James Wolfe-Murray, K.C.B., Commanding the 9th (Secunderabad) Division arrived last evening.

His Highness the Nizam gave a large breakfast party at Falaknama Castle onThursday to meet the Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer, C.S.I. Covers were laid for a hundred in the spacious dining hall of the Palace and H. H. the Nizam's Cavalry Band played during the entertainment, on the conclusion of which the loyal toast was duly honoured. The guests included the Sahebzada Saheb, H. H. the Minister, General and Mrs. Rimington, General and Mrs. Campbell, General and Mrs. McKenzie Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Dunlop, Mr. and Mrs. Perram, Colonel and Mrs. Staunton, Colonel and Mrs. Pedder, Colonels Cookson, Shore, Thompson, Battersby, and Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. Casson-Walker, Colonel Sir Afsur-ul-Mulk, Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur, Nawab Fakur-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Nawab Khani Khanan Bahadur, Nawab Iftikar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, Nawab Faridoon Jung Bahadur, Mr. and Miss Pendlebury, Nawab Moin-ud-din Khan Bahadur, Colonel and Mrs. Townshend, Mr. Egerton, Nawab Vali-ud-din Khan Bahadur, Mr. and Mrs, Crawford, Mr. Gabriel, Major Wake and many others.

Colonel Cookson and the Officers of the Hyderabad Contingent were "At Home" for their friends at their Mess at Bolarum on Wednesday last, and a very pleasant dance was enjoyed by those present who included many new comers to the Station. The fine ball-room presented a very brilliant aspect and the floor was quite good, which with fine music supplied by the H. C. Band made dancing a great pleasure. The Hon'ble Mr. O'Dwyer, General and Mrs. Rimington and the leading military and civilian members of Society were among those present. Many beautiful "toilettes" were to be seen and perhaps the most noticeable was a Directoire "toilette de bal" of "rose du Barri" satin and fine lace worn by Mrs. Staunton; Mrs.-Rimington wore a black sequined gown; Mrs. Pedder was in a pale blue chiffon with touches of brown ; Mrs. Twist wore a becoming pale heliotrope satin dress ; Mrs. Townshend was in a black chiffon velvet Princess gown with pearl grey chiffon on the bodice ; Mrs. Hodgkinson wore a handsome white satin Directoire gown ; Mrs. Grafton Young wore white satin trimmed with gold embroidery ; Mrs. Nicholas was in black satin ; Miss Paterson wore an Empire gown of blue with a chiffon fichu Mrs. Mercer was in green silk ; Mrs. Codrington wore a figured chiffon over scarlet,and Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Anderson were both wearing pretty white dresses.

CUDDAPAH.

Cuddappah, 13th Nov.—H. E. the Governor is expected on the 15th December and addresses by the District Board and Municipality will be presented to him. The party would have proceeded by motor to Nandyal and Kurnool but for the difficulty of getting the car over the broad stretch of sand and the channel of water in the Pennar.

Early in December a visit is expected from the Right Rev. J. Aelen, D.D. He will come from Nandyal and will hold Confirmation Services at several places.

The Director of Public Instruction is also expected to visit the District before the end of December.

The weather is now almost all that can be wished The nights are decidedly cold and out of door life has to be abandoned. Yet indoors is not found so unmixedly pleasant, as the dwellers in a thatched house in one of the villages found. They went to bed and to sleep leaving a pot burning that the smoke might drive away the mosquitoes and hope to find the roof on fire, and to suffer the loss of house, furniture, farming implements and,worst of all,their cattle.

The heavy rain which visited the coast fell here also in heavy showers on the 27th 28th and 29th October. It filled many tanks, especially in the the Sub-division, which had previously failed to catch enough of the south-west monsoon. The crops for the most part are doing very well, but over large stretches of country the rain came too soon after the sowing of the seeds and was too heavy, so that the growth has been spoiled. This is specially the case as regards cholum. Prices however show a decided tendency to slacken from the excessively dear rates at which all articles of food consumption were sold. The preparation of land for the raji crop is now going on extensively, and with plenty of water in the tanks there should be a successful outturn.

Everywhere the labouring classes have enough work. In a village the other day a merchant who was farming some land came seeking forty coolies and complained bitterly that he could secure only ten.

The Railway Company seems to be finding some difficulty in arranging the running of trains. A change was made and a time table issued in the beginning of July ; another change was made and a new time table issued in the beginning of August; and now another change has come about in the beginning of November. What the exact timings are in this section is not even yet known, as no new time tables have been posted at the stations, although is is nearly the middle of the month. That the travelling public requires previous intimation of changes and of new timings does not seem to occur to the authorities concerned. As there are long intervals between some of the trains,this sometimes means considerable delay, trouble and expense to travellers who miss the train they expected to catch, because its running had been put an hour or so earlier. It cannot be said that punctuality has yet been reached by the frequent alterations made. As far as the convenience of the residents of this town is concerned it is a loss to have been deprived of the fast day train from Madras, which now comes only as fas as Nadalur.Then towards Gooty and Guntakal there is no good connection at all. No less than three trains run though Cuddapah within two hours of each other in the middle of the night, the second one being the mail. These are all at inconvenient hours. The one slow day train shunting at every station is of "the linked sweetness long drawn out" nature so often experienced on Indian Railways.

The work on Gangayyapalle bridge has been delayed by the recent rains, but all the girders have been taken off and preparations have been made to deal with the piers. The one of which the foundation has sunk is to be dismantled and rebuit, and some new piers are to be built to extend the bridge. It will be a considerable time before the work is completed.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 15th Nov.—Professor Burton, D. D., who has recently been lecturing in Calcutta and at one of whose lectures the anarchist attack on Sir Andrew Fraser was made, is expected to arrive in Bangalore early this week. The Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser is arranging a garden party in his honour.

Owing to the present high prices of food grains on account of the anticipated failure of crops in some parts of the Mysore Province, the Government of Mysore have sanctioned a scale of famine allowances to Municipal servants drawing salaries of Rs. 50 and under.

The Cadet Companies of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers are to go through their annual inspection on Tuesday, the parade to commence at 7 a.m. These young Volunteers form a very strong wing of the Battalion and now number 388 boys, of which St. Joseph's College and the Baldwin School contribute nearly 300. They are particularly smart in drill and ought to deserve well at the hands of the Inspecting Officer.

The final game in the B. R. V. Inter-Company tournament for the Ricketts Hockey Cup was played yesterday evening on the Volunteer ground between the 1st and 2nd teams, of St. Joseph's College. It was a good game though more or less of the exhibition variety considering that there were no large interests at stake. The first team won by 1 goal to love, C. D'Cruz scoring the point in the second half of the match.

"O" Battery,R. H. A., and the 76th Battery, R. F. A., yesterday contested the final game for the Spencer Association Football Cup on the ground of the British Soldiers' Club. The Horse Gunners won after a well-contested match by 1 goal to nil. Driver Martin scored the only point made in the match. On the conclusion of the match General Pilcher presented the trophy to the winning team amid vociferous cheers.

The Rev. H. Fakenham-Walsh, the Warden of Bishop Cotton Schools, is expected to return to Bangalore on Tuesday. He returned to India by the last mail and is spending a day or two in Poona. Mr. Williams, one of the new masters from England has arrived and has taken charge of his duties. Two more reverend gentlemen have been enlisted into the S. P. G. Brotherhood and these are expected to arrive in India very early next January.

The man Singaravelu, the accused in the recent case of the murder of a Sapper and a woman in the grass-cutter's quarter of St. John's Hill, was arrested at 3 o'clock this morning in his grandfather's house at Krishnarajuram, and was brought into Bangalore early this morning. He is alleged to have made a full confession to the Police in regard to the tragedy. The man's version is that he was attacked by the deceased Sapper with a knife in consequence of an altercation that arose between them on the road near Memorial Street, and that in self-defence he snatched the knife away from the deceased and inflicted the wound that caused the Sapper's death. He alleges that he then lost control of himself and being in a frenzy entered the house of the woman and killed her. He then went to the other woman's house and persuaded her to accompany him to a village hard by and on the way made a clean breast of everything to her. She, being afraid, took the opportunity of leaving him when he fell sleep. The knife with which the deeds were done is, the accused alleges, the Sapper's and he concealed the weapon in a cemetery on his way out of Bangalore the same night. The Police have taken the accused with them to recover the knife.

AN INTERESTING POINT OF LAW.

On Friday the District Judge of the C. and M. Station had a matter before him in which an interesting point of law was involved. The matter referred directly to the filing of an application by Mr. Surinarayana Rao, Pleader, for probate of th Will of the late Varadarajulu Pillay, a Municipal lighting contractor Mr. Surinarayana Rao alleged that the original Will had been lost and produced a copy of the document. Mr. J. C. S. Lawrence, Advocate, appeared for the widow and contested the matter on the following grounds :—(1) That there was no evidence to prove that the Will had been propeerly executed by Varadarajulu and attested by two witnesses as required by law ; (2) that the District Judge had no jurisdiction to act in this matter as he was not especially empowered under Section 2 of the Probate and Administration Act to grant probate. A long discussion in regard to the second point of contest especially, arose, for it was obvious that if no notification existed giving the Judge the jurisdictinn referred to all the probates granted for years by the Court were not valid in law. It was contended that the notification was published in the "Gazette of India," and so the Judge took time so that the notification may, if possible, be traced.

TRAVANCORE.

Trevandrum, 11th November.—The seventh ordinary meeting of the Ladies' Association was held in the College Hall on the 7th instant, with Mrs. Kunjunni Menon (wife of our retired District Judge, Mr. Kunjunni Menon) in the Chair. About 80 members and a score or so of visitors, (all of course, being ladies) were present The President opened the proceedings with a short speech, in the course of which she thanked the members for their kindness in electing her to the Chair, and modestly gave expression to her want of self-confidence.

The Secretary, Mrs. P. Ramen Tambi, then read the minutes of the last meeting. Two members, Mrs. P. N. Krishna Pillay (Sreemati Chellamma) and Sreemati Omana Amma (niece of the late lamented Mr. G. Parameswaren Pillay), read papers on "Social intercourse between Europeans and Indians" and "Our Present Reforms," respectively. Both were well written and well read, and were listened to with great attention. Miss M. Krishna Pillay, Sreemati Omana Amma, Sreemati Siamala Amma, Sreemati G. Parukutti Amma and Ammukutty Amma and Sreemati Ponnamma, a girl of ten, entertained the audience with music.

The President concluded the proceedings with a speech which did credit to herself and to the Association.

She began with paying a tribute of gratitude and admiration to Miss Blandford and Miss Williams for the services they had rendered to the cause of female education. She went on to recount the manifold facilities offered by H. H. the Maharajah for the intellectual advancement of women in the State. She looked upon scholastic and even collegiate education as no more than a stepping-stone to the gate way of the the temple of knowledge. The Ladies' Association, she hoped, would in its humble way supplement the instruction imparted in schools by cultivating social feelings,refining manners and enlarging the mental and moral outlook of the members. The Synonym for "woman," was, she said, "the weaker vessel." It would seem that the synonym was invented at a time when the position of the sex began to come degraded and not before, with the result that the original term has become almost meaningless. Like the poverbial "frog in the well," woman became confined within the four walls of her dwelling houses and culinary work came to be looked upon as her sole vocation in life. But so far as Travancore was concerned, modern education has diffused its healthy influence all round and served to improve the lot of womankind. She has already learned the truth of the maximum "Labor omnia vincit," and the gradually increasing number of women graduates and undergraduates testified to this fact. The inauguration and successful working of the Ladies' Association was to be regarded as one more tangible proof of what women were capable of doing in their humble way. All credit and honour were due to Mrs.P.Ramen Tambi, who conceived the idea of bringing the Association into existence, and to her colleague, Mrs. Ramakrishna Pillay, the other Joint Secretary, who, too, had spared no pains in helping its growth and development. It has been usual, she said, to read two essays at every meeting of the Association, but in her opinion a single essay and discussion thereon on each occasion would better serve the objects of the Association by concentrating the attention of the members and giving them the advantages of forming definite notions on subjects. Passing on to the essays read at the meeting, the President had nothing but praise and admiration for the ladies who brought out the salient features of the topics handed by them. The influence of Europeans has been in her opinion fruitful of immense good, and it is they that had helped Indian women in regaining their lost ground in Indian Society. The President closed with a prayer to the Almighty that the British Dominion in India might last long, and that H. H. the Maharajah might continue for years to come to reign over his subjects and persevere in the good work that he, under Divine guidance, was doing, to further the well-being of all his subjects in general.

An interesting feature of the meeting was the presence of a Brahmin widow who, though old and blind, accompanied Mrs. Sadasiva Iyer out of curisity, and was so much impressed with what she heard that she made a speech congratulating the Association and promised to persuade other Brahmin ladies to join the movement. The thanks of the Association are due to Dr. Mitchell, who permitted the use of the College Hall.

SOUTH COORG.

Pollibetta, 11th Nov.—The officially reported outbreak of plague at Pollibetta occurred on an estate about two and a half miles east of that Station. On the occurrence of the first imported case, the lines in which it occurred were at once vacated and unroofed and every precaution has been taken to prevent the disease becoming established. A number of coolies have also submitted to inoculation as a protection against the scourge. Two or three cases are all that have occurred.

The Lord Bishop of Madras took part in Divine Service at Christ Church, Pollibetta, on Sunday, the 1st instant. At the evening Service His Lordship delivered an eloquent sermon. On the previous day some twelve or thirteen young Coorgs were present by invitation at the Government Circuit bungalow at Pollibetta to give an exhibition of dancing before His Lordship and Mrs. Whitehead. They were afterwards protographed and provided with light refreshments.

The drill and shooting season has commenced but the coffee crop will interfere with the attendance.

It has been arranged to hold a rifle competition only to ladies connected with the Coorg and Mysore Rifles. The competition opened on the 1st instant and will continue, till the 31st March. 1909. A Cup will be presented for the highest aggregate score at 100, 200 and 300 yards, and a C. and M. R. spoon for the next best. Service rifles and ammunition will be used and eight shots will be fired at an I.V.R. A. match target, the last seven to count. Entries will be unlimited. A Corps spoon may also be competed for at any time or place. The "bull's-eye," which will be a white disc in the centre of the ordinary "bull" and be half an inch at 100 yards, will be increased by half an inch for every 100 yards increase of range. Entries, two annas per shot.

The N. E. monsoon set in here on the 3rd October and has so far given good rain throughout the District. From the 19th to the 29th inclusive, the rain was of daily occurence and on some occasions very heavy. The total rainfall for the last month amounted to nine inches. From the 30th October there has been no rain, and latterly clear the cold weather has been the rule. This rain has been of immense benefit to both the coffee and the rubber, more especially to the young plants put out during the S. W. monsoon. Both coffee and rubber are looking exceedingly healthy, and the Ceara especially has made very good growth. The Para plants, which, as previously reported, were looking unpromising, have since thrown out vigorous shoots. Even those which had been reduced to dry stems have thrown up suckers from near their collars, and the number of complete failures has, on the whole, not been large. Whether they will succeed in this district is a question that can only be determined after many years, but there is no doubt that they will grow, though, it may be, slowly.

Wild pigs continue to be as destructive as ever. It is difficult to destroy these pests as they confine their operations to the dark hours when, even during bright moonlight, they cannot be seen, owing to the jungle growth, and there are no trees affording convenient perches. High bamboo platforms, to be of any utility, would have to be erected at intervals and constant watches maintained during moonlight nights.

The coffee crop commenced to ripen up towards the close of last month and in several cases fly-picking was started. Anything like a full picking will however, not be obtained till about the middle of this month. Crops on the whole will be moderate, except where they were light last season. Prospects of estimate being realised generally continue promising. It is to be hoped that the deficiency in the crop will be compensated by enhanced quality and that better prices will be obtained.

The anxiety which was felt with regard to paddy cultivation during September, when the rainfall for the whole month amounted to about 2·50 inches, has been allayed by the recent rains. This is reflected in the market price of rice, which has dropped. The price of ragi, which forms the staple food of the Canarese coolies, remains at 11 and 12 seers per rupee, and is naturally felt as a great hardship by them. Horse gram also commands a high rate, due probably to the failure of the rain in September.

SHIMOGA.

Shimoga, 11th Nov.—On the morning of the 9th instant Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., Dewan of Mysore paid a visit to Shimoga in the course of his tour round the western districts of the Province and arrived at 8 a.m., by the mail train from Arsikere. He was met at Birur by the Acting Deputy Commissioner of the District, Mr. K. Chandy who escorted him in the train to Shimoga, where on the platform were assembled to welcome him, Mr. R. B. Plumer, District Judge, the Rev. E. Tomlinson and all the leading officers and residents of the town.

After a few general salutations, when the Dewan's gift of quick recognition of old friends was as noticeable as usual, a move was made to the Forest Lodge where Mr. Madhava Rao always put up when in Shimoga. Here motor cars were expected to be ready to take the party to view the site proposed for the new water works. Owing to some hitch, however, the motors did not turn up and the Dewan took a brisk walk to the Memorial Hall for which the long outstanding balance was paid off on Proclamation Day. The building was inspected and enquiries made as to the amount of damage done when it was recently struck by lightning and a boy was killed in the verandah. It was pointed out that the actual damages to the structure had been small and they had been repaired.

From here the Dewan and officers drove to the village of Mandli, two miles up on the banks of the Junga River. At this place a deep, and perennial supply of water flows in a channel of the river, readily accessible from a jutting promotory of rock. From this channel it is proposed to pump water up to Jewel filter beds on a piece of rising ground adjoining the banks of the river. Thence it is pumped to the various main distribution reservoirs which, however, will for the present be restricted to the new extensions to be laid out on the north-west of the town on the east side of the Sagar Road, between the old Traveller's Bungalow and the District Judge's, or Boli Bungalow. To these extensions it is proposed to shift a considerable portion of the present town. The ground is high, with a gravel soil, well sloped and capable of good natural drainage and eminently suited for the proposed purpose. The schemes were explained to the Dewan by the Executive Engineer of Waterworks, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar. It was also pointed out that though the water-supply project had act usually been sanctioned and funds, allotted, the work was delayed as the scheme was under the consideration of the Sanitary Board, which it is understood, objects to a water-supply preceeding a good drainage system. As much of the initial construction can in no way be concerned by this objection, the Dewan gave orders that the works were to be commenced at once. From the river, by way of the extension, and after a visit to the District Judge's bunglow, the Dewan returned home, having done a good morning's work, for which the townspeople may well be grateful, for thereby the long awaited water-supply should be soon in a fair way of becoming an accomplished fact.

In the afternoon the Dewan interviewed the Municipal Commissioners, members of the Bar and and other prominent citizens. The following morning an early start was made by motor car for the Gowlungs tank, where a large dam has lately been constructed and where there is now an immense sheet of water under the bund. From thence the party motored to Honali and the Dewan inspected the spot where it is proposed to build a bridge across the Tungabadra river, returning to the Forest Lodge about noon.

The Dewan left the same evening, when the road from the plantation to the railway station was gaily lit up and the local band was in attendance At the station were assembled a large crowd of people and much enthusiasm was displayed as the Dewan, escorted by the Inspector-General of Police left for Bangalore.

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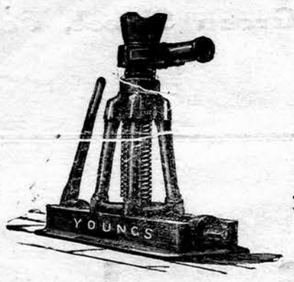
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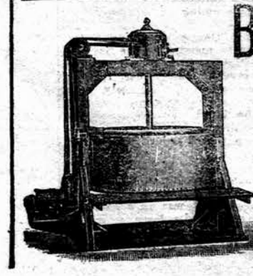


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